G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1857.

NO. 531.

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten

words constitute a line. Payment in advance

Money may be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred.

Large amounts may be remitted 'n drafts or

Subscribers wishing their papers chauged, will give the name of the post-office changed

from, as well as the post office they wish it

on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to

All communications to the Era, whether

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. EVENING.

BY RUTH HARPER. How beautiful the sky is, Without a cloud at all, An arch hewn out of chrysolite

Resting on porphyry wall! For round the whole horizon The fair hues sofily blend, In shadings without end!

How exquisite the odor Of the gorgeous-tinted flowers, That drew their beauty from the sky Through all the sunny hours!

And the rose, so gracious sweet, Blending like pleasant music tones In harmony complete. How sweet rings out the music

The violet and the jasmine,

From branches closely green, The home of many a woodland bird That singeth all unseen! That singeth now, when summer dews Lead on the summer night, And singeth again, when the first faint ray Heralds the morning light.

But I know of beauty fairer And I know of perfume rarer Than of flowers at fall of night; And I know of music sweeter Than song of summer birds;

When beneath the stars I meet her, And list my lady's words! For the National Era.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY A NEW ENGLAND GIRL.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

CHAPTER X. "Know'st thou not all germs of evil, In thy heart await their time? Not thyself, but God's restraining, Stays their growth of crime.

"He alone whose hand is bounding Human power an human will, Looking through each soul's surrounding, Knows its good or ill."

in the dimly-lighted room was a large bag of I was yet in the world of the living. There was Hannah. no stir or noise in the room; and with a deagain closing, when I became conscious of a strong odor of camphor. I immediately recognised it as one of the many odors, or combination of odors, that had impregnated the air of the strong odor of camphor. I immediately recognized a nice time shell have with the control of the said that I was two or three children. As to Mr. Tyler, there's to be punished through the affections, for the thought that Miss Agnes would not see me was thought that Miss Agnes would not see me was thought that Miss Agnes would not see me was the control of the punished through the affections, for the thought that Miss Agnes would not see me was the control of the punished through the affections, for the thought that Miss Agnes would not see me was the control of the punished through the affections, for the thought that Miss Agnes would not see me was the control of the punished through the affections, for the thought that Miss Agnes would not see me was the control of the punished through the affections, for the thought that Miss Agnes would not see me was the control of the punished through the affections, for the thought that Miss Agnes would not see me was the control of the punished through the affections, for the thought that Miss Agnes would not see me was the control of the punished through the affections and the punished through the affections. that attic closet, and I closed my eyes in hor. ror, disgust, and fear, though old Mrs. Tyler's voice—saying, in her usual faint, drawling way, and seer, child. She's took the keys of everything—even Miss Agnes's draw-ers—and nobody can breathe without askin' and would be glad to treat me otherwise, if she and would be glad to treat me otherwise, if she and would be glad to treat me otherwise, if she and would be glad to treat me otherwise, if she and would be glad to treat me otherwise, if she and would be glad to treat me otherwise, if she are well as the first, that a strong advocate of the received keys of everything—even Miss Agnes's sight.

Hiss. Reed said she must, "was the reply, as the child's instinctive perception of the truth, that a strong advocate of the received keys of everything—even Miss Agnes's sight.

Hiss. Reed said she must, "was the reply, as the child's instinctive perception of the truth, that it took the sheet, and, turning away, laid to out of Miss Agnes's sight.

He was a strong advocate of the received keys of everything —even Miss Agnes's sight.

"Mrs. Reed does not probably think how strict disciplinarian with respect to the disciplina

thing of impatience, said :

"I'm awake, Hannah. What am I in your bed for? How did I come here?"

"Lord save us. Lina! I'm glad enough to She came forward to the bedside, with her

great hands all flour, and her kindly face, as cold-browed woman before me, with a triumph-she bent over me, though red as a lobster from ant, "There, brother, didn't I tell you!" added, come; for I was yearning for human compan- You can't deceive or cajole me as you have Ske looked at me intently a moment, be-

To be sure, Hannah. Why shouldn't I?" "Then it's all straight, and a little chicken broth 'll set you up in no time. I've got some She was leaving the room, but I called her

you sleep?" I asked, again trying to rise on

are here because you've been sick, and it was

Hannah Smith wheeled round and faced the

agreeable, for I aint used to seein' all sorts of see it also, and bear in mind, that though we nes Lathrop ever hate anything - specially, a

"Dear me-you don't say so! I thought I'd just look in, and see if she was awake. It seems already suffered—how in sorrow, and anguish, her sick!" as if I should go crazy too, my head is so bad; and ignorance, and darkness, I had already

the whole bakin' will taste of camphor or some to speak, when Hannah's indignant voice was that that made her sick, more likely 'twas the

leaned over me again, I whispered, for Mrs. I sha'n't fail from lack of tellin', now-a-days; soul she thinks so too! Tyler's words had quickened my feeble memo-but I've lived in this house fifteen year, come There was a little or

here, an' I have scarcely seen her myself for a whose reckoning would a been the hardest whole week. It was bad enough before; but yourn or hern!'

cap sheaf onto everything. It's little I ever fear and astonishment, to hear her speak thus. ght to be told, in this house, that my opin- Mr. Tyler seemed struggling for breath beneath The heat that glared on Hannah's face was a cool stare and supercilious smile, asked-

away from me—I felt sure I should never look | "She is—has been housekeeper"—stam-

she should disturb me. Oh, the wearisome, hopeless days, that fol- fifteen year. I was poor—not that I mightn't lowed that conviction! It was long before I have managed to hang on to some of my kin, erate—though her foot tapped the carpet impawas able to go out. I was "weak"—needed by marriage or otherwise, for there were them tiently as she spoke, her voice might have been was able to go out. I was "weak"—needed "nourishing"—the Doctor said he was right, but it was nourishment for the soul—healing for a wounded spirit—I needed, rather than for the body; and, alas! among all Hannah Smith's recipes for broths and sirups, there was none that could dethis. More than once I had heard that could dethis. More than once I had heard that could dethis. More than once I had heard the was right, but it was nourishment for the soul—healing of myself. The Doctor said he wanted a steady woman, also live with his motherless child, and I became their hired help—their housekeeper—sorved, making that this girl could turn these sheets, Miss Smith, and allow me to add another thing. I feel fully competent to manage the defense of a number of genuine live Persians (Ambassador and suite) to the Court of the Empersor couldn't a-treated me with more kindness and that could be woman, apparently in a dying condition, was woman, apparently in a dying condition, was borne into the rear car by two brakemen, and these sheets, Miss Smith, and allow me to add another thing. I feel fully competent to manage the difference of a lad of fourteen years, who were received with all the pomp of Peace, who were received with all the pomp of Peace, who were received with all the pomp of Peace, who were received with all the pomp of Peace, who were astonished that so old a person—and the constant of the cars, coming up. At Crestine, a very age of the woman definition in these sheets, Miss Smith, and allow me to add another thing. I feel fully competent to manage the cars coming up. At Crestine, a very age of the woman of the cars, coming up. At Crestine, a very age of the cars, coming up. At Crestine, a very age of the cars, coming up. At Crestine, a very age of the cars of t Mr. Tyler, in his Sunday exhortations, dwell upon the "unpardonable sin." I had paid little heed to his words then, but now they all came heed to his words then, but now they all came heed to his words then, but now they all came were crowded by persons anxious to see the was a righteous man!"

Shall, in accordance with the wishes of my brother and his wife, act as I think best; so any least of the archbishop is situated, the streets should think," said Mrs. Reed, carelessly turnfurther suggestions or remarks from yourself were crowded by persons anxious to see the was a righteous man!"

Shall, in accordance with the wishes of my brother and his wife, act as I think best; so any or the suggestion of the archbishop is situated, the streets were crowded by persons anxious to see the was a righteous man!"

Shall, in accordance with the wishes of my brother and his wife, act as I think best; so any or the suggestion of the archbishop is situated, the streets were crowded by persons anxious to see the was a righteous man!"

Shall, in accordance with the wishes of my brother and his wife, act as I think best; so any or the suggestion of the archbishop is situated, the streets were crowded by persons anxious to see the was a righteous man!"

Shall, in accordance with the wishes of my brother and his wife, act as I think best; so any or the suggestion of the archbishop is situated.

Shall, in accordance with the wishes of my brother and his wife, act as I think best; so any or the suggestion of the archbishop is situated.

Shall, in accordance with the wishes of my brother and his wife, act as I think best; so any or the suggestion of the archbishop is situated.

Shall, in accordance with the wishes of my brother and his wife, act as I think best; so any or the suggestion of the archbishop is situated.

fearful words, that were ever sounding in my large stock." experience of one, at least, through many weary | daughter.

nights. If others have escaped it, let them thank God for a happier lot than mine. was evident that her own heart was heavy from | with them," said the lady. some cause; besides, she was ignorant of my

When I awoke, the first thing I distinguished sufferings, for I shrunk from acknowledging them to any one. Sometimes I heard a strange voice uttering

gay chintz, hanging against the white wall, at a few brief but decided orders in the kitchen, the foot of the bed. I knew that bag-it was and I took the voice to belong to Mr. Tyler's Hannah Smith's. I tried to turn, or lift my sister; but I was too weak and too much selfthat object, assured by its presence there that seemed to me so strange that I spoke of it to

no str or noise in the room; and with a de-licious feeling of safety from something—I could not tell what, for I was too weak then to re-could not tell what, for I was too weak then to re-nes, and Dr. Guthrie said they must go away. call my night of terror—my tired eyelids were again closing, when I became conscious of a mes again closing, when I became conscious of a mes again closing again closing

upon the other side—blessing on those great, that I might not be forced to either see or speak than the one I have stated. But when he snoke way. to me, I did not unclose my eyes, neither could neated my name. Mrs. Reed observed it, and breath or sigh with which she usually com- said, as Mr. Tyler was about to make some

ming-deceiving you again."

movement to wake me-

Mrs. Tyler heretofore, nor kill me, as you have come near killing her. I'm made of different I'm neither nervous nor weak, thank Heaven! and if you are hard to manage, I can

which related to Miss Agnes; and, cut to the nes think she does a great favor. She's just heart by the taunt, I burst into tears, and Mr. Tyler interrupted me:

my elbow to take a survey of the room, and again finding myself baffled.

"Sleep! Oh, I lop down anywhere. You favor, or even her presence, at present. Your given, expect to be received into Mrs. Tyler's nature was by no means demonstrative, least You favor, or even her presence, at present. Your of all of marks of tenderness, but I found her were weak enough to wish it, permit you to friends, you say; but if I ever do have to go old lady so suddenly as almost to take away her | ted to assist in the household labor, under the | sake of old times. Mind; you must stay if to remember, Mrs. Tyler; some things that it though mercifully spared this time, you have

Fewer baked beans for supper, and a good | and narrow, and ignorant, and selfish, and short-

must have had some pity.

I could only sob; but he had scarcely ceased

"Mr. Tyler, if you want to send the child out of the world, you had best talk on in that fashion as a loon for some days. It was a wicked, cruel "Come close, Hannah," I said; and, as she a while longer. I hope I know my place, sir. thing to put you there, and I believe in her night, with vivid distinctness:

if I am hanged and choked for it. The child's shock, and, forgetful of Mrs. Reed's orders, I know I told a lie; but Miss Agnes—will sickness is none of God's sending, but your sat there for hours, dreaming of that little dead

cine or doses. I shall dissolve a few globules "Brother, what position in the house does perfectly able to get it herself, and if you have States, which are bought and paid for as origicarcely heeded it. Miss Agnes was sick-I this"-she turned her cold gray eyes piercingly nothing in the kitchen to set her about, she last,

had doubtless made her so by my wickedness—
I might be a murderer as well as a liar—that was the reason why Ollie's face was turned derstood she was a servant."

on Hannah, who had advanced, and stood just within the room—"this woman occupy? I understood she was a servant."

can turn some of these sheets which I have brought down. It will need to be done before they are used!"

lived in this house, as I said before, almost

while my feet seemed shod with lead, and the you, Miss," she went on, turning to me with a

ears—"All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone!"

They were turning away, when Mr. Tyler spoke of bringing back Augustus, and Sarah, which it seemed was the name of Mrs. Reed's "I am afraid I have frightened you, Lina;"

"Very well; I only thought that Miss Moore might be getting tired, and "——
"She offered to take them, did she not?" cere, why, it is her own fault. Certainly, I can- me!"

not look after them to-morrow.' They left the room, and the next moment I her head upon mine, and I felt her tears wetting head to make out where I was; but I was limp as water, and was forced to lie and contemplate that object assured by its presence there there are no first more as water, and was forced by its presence there there are no first more and I felt her tears wetting heard that same cold, inflexible voice, giving orders to Hannah as coolly as if the scene just I was forgiven.

I tried to turn, or lift my black that the tears wetting heard that same cold, inflexible voice, giving orders to Hannah as coolly as if the scene just I was forgiven.

I tried to turn, or lift my black the toom, and I felt her tears wetting heard that same cold, inflexible voice, giving orders to Hannah as coolly as if the scene just I was forgiven.

I tried to turn, or lift my black that the heard upon mine, and I felt her tears wetting heard that same cold, inflexible voice, giving orders to Hannah as coolly as if the scene just I was forgiven.

I tried to turn, or lift my black that the heard upon mine, and I felt her tears wetting heard that same cold, inflexible voice, giving orders to Hannah as coolly as if the scene just I was forgiven.

I tried to turn, or lift my black that the heard upon mine, and I felt her tears wetting heard that same cold, inflexible voice, giving orders to Hannah as coolly as if the scene just I was forgiven. But it was not without its influence on me.

terrible. It might have been an error, or a

when Hannah entered the room. What are you doin'. 'Lina? Let your head

alone; I'll comb it, by and by. "What if she did?" returned Hannah, indigtouch me. Now, it seemed as if I could feel | nantly snuffing. "Mrs. Reed can't put strength

> "Baby, Hannah!" "Yes; you was so sick, you didn't know nothin' about it, and I hated to tell you since, Lina-not speak to you?" well, as things go; only Miss Agnes frets so much about it. It's a wearisome world to be "And what?"

"And they sent for Mrs. Reed?" I asked, for ma'am." Hannah seemed lost in thought. "Yes; an' she's taken the whole orderin' ples, or a hair's breadth, more or less, of apple skin was of any consequence in this house

'And she'll stay, Hannah?" "Yes; she and her girl, and make Miss Ag-

so innocent, poor child!"
"Will you stay, too?" I said, after a pause "As long as I can, for her sake and yours, child;" and as she turned her face toward me,

violence and ingratitude have brought her arms around me, and my cheek pressed close

"Lina,' she said, slowly, "you have

"Then she don't hate me, Hannah? will let me see her again, some time?' "Hate you! Lord bless me! when did Ag-

Oh, could be have known how deeply I had killed her baby!" I sobbed. "They say I made

Hannah, solemnly. "Miss Agnes does not hate douce of cold water might, though," muttered sighted; but he wore the form which He once Mrs. Reeds there are in the world! She does Miss Hannah, as, with her hand to her fore deigned to wear, who said, "Take heed how ye not know how sick you have here."

emptied the contents of the various cups and vials into the slop-howl; then she went to the of \$200,000. If Vernet should execute several

Hannah's face flushed deeply-"Them sheets, upon it again — I was forsaken by God and mered Mr. Tyler, for he seemed yet unable to ma'am, were Miss Agnes's mother's. They have best to be done!"

"That work is too heavy for you, Lina, dear.
Why do you try to sew?"
She had come so softly, that I had not, even so thin and white, and her brown hair put away

ights. If others have escaped it, let them thank odd for a happier lot than mine.

"Not to day, nor—if you are going to Litch-field—until your return, for to-morrow I wish to go out, and I do not desire to be troubled She was not angry with me, then—she could

interrupted the sister, "and if she was not sin- do not, will not, hate me! You will speak to She did not speak just then, but she bowed

exclaimed Hannah's voice, in the doorway-Hannah.

Hannah's words had stirred to life a sense of "and cryin', too. Dear me—you'll make your-wrong and injustice, which had lain crushed self-down sick again—I'm frightened to pieces!" away the day after she came. She brought her

"Mrs. Reed said she must," was the reply, as

hind me like an iron hand. I felt that I must sirup or wild-cherry bitters, such as your a chit, would be good for her; but Mrs. Reed

a-thought about 'em. ma'am? something more may be necessary for Lina."

Hannah left the room at the call of a neighbor; and Miss Agnes, drawing me to her, look ed at me thoughtfully some moments, before

"What made you think I would hate you "Because, I told such a lie, and made after you-you was sick, and the so sick-and-and "-I went on, hesitating,

poor little thing was dead. Perhaps 'twas as for I had a sort of instinctive dread that what

"They said you would not like to see "They mistake," she replied, using the pronoun in the same indefinite way that I had; for others. But I am weak and full of error

mnerfections, to hate or avoid another, especially a child that I have promised to protect. Did they say you made me sick?"

"Their great love and anxiety for me makes them over-suspicious; it was not altogether that; many things made me very anxious; be

speak to me of her little dead baby, and how Lina, for I am very ignorant, and it does not seem to me that those people, who have never her promise that I should some day read the as Mr. Tyler could not bear to have her, in her and not get into difficulties with the children, or give any extra trouble. As the oldest, she ex ected me to set them the example. kiss on my cheek, she left the room, bidding me not to follow, as Hannah would help her up

peared through the door, I made a vow in my soul. I felt the old energies of my nature returning, and I knew, by God's help, I could

UNITED STATES.—The Independance Belge of

is to take a spoonful once in six hours. She is quantity of copies of masters to the United

Foreign Correspondence of the Era. Paris, Jan. 29, 1857. To the Editor of the National Era:

Since the 3d of January, the deplorable man! I did not speak; where was the use of speaking? but I covered my face with the bed clothes in torpid, benumbing, deadly despair, while Hannah Smith stepped softly out, fearing with length of the matters what name you give me," mighty choice of 'em, because her mother spun emprossed the minds of the Parisians. The with 'em till she gets about, and says what's mighty choice of 'em, because her mother spun emprossed the minds of the Parisians. The churches were kung with black drapery, masses and addressing herself to Mrs. Reed. "I've with 'em till she gets about, and says what's command his breath. "It is reported with the bed of the command his breath."

"It little matters what name you give me," mighty choice of 'em, because her mother spun emprossed the minds of the Parisians. The churches were kung with black drapery, masses and addressing herself to Mrs. Reed. "I've with 'em till she gets about, and says what's command his breath. "It little matters what name you give me," mighty choice of 'em, because her mother spun emprossed the minds of the Parisians. The churches were kung with black drapery, masses assination of Archbishop Sibour has deeply engrossed the minds of the Parisians. The churches were kung with black drapery, masses assination of Archbishop Sibour has deeply engrossed the minds of the Parisians. The churches were kung with black drapery, masses assination of Archbishop Sibour has deeply engrossed the minds of the Parisians. The churches were kung with black drapery, masses as a say of the matters what name you give me," in the command his breath. "It little matters what name you give me," in the command his breath. "It little matters what name you give me," in the command his breath. "It little matters what name you give me," in the command his breath. "It little matters what name you give me," in the command his breath. "It little matters what name you give me," in the command his breath. "It little matters what name you give me," in the command his breath. "It little matters what name best to be done!"

Mrs. Reed's answer was very cool and deliborate the departed soul of that venerable Prelate.

Mrs. Reed's answer was very cool and deliborate the departed soul of that venerable Prelate. Parisians, as far as they can be said to be af-

shall, in accordance with the wishes of my In the Faubourg St. Germaine, where the pal-brother and his wife, act as I think best; so any ace of the archbishop is situated, the streets of state, each drawn by six horses, conveyed upon the "uppardonable sin." I had paid little heed to his words then, but now they all came is back to me; and the idea that I was the offender, who had taken upon me that load of guilt, took possession of me, as it has many a wiser when, night after night, I started from my sleep, my flesh creeping with fear, and wet with the my flesh creeping with fear, and wet with the my flesh creeping with fear, and wet with the my flesh creeping with fear, and wet with the most of not much discrimination, I brother and his wife, act as I think best; so any further suggestions or remarks from yourself the more discrimination, I should think," said Mrs. Reed, carelessly turn-further suggestions or remarks from yourself the combined strength of the opposition and the composition and the c

funeral was hastened; and the archbishop was buried on the 10th of January, instead of the ladies of honor; there ended the presentation lateral and her ladies of honor; there ended the presentation lateral and her ladies of honor; there ended the presentation lateral and her ladies of honor; there ended the presentation lateral and her ladies of honor; there ended the presentation lateral and her lateral and h

posed of a great number of soldiers, officers of the sale coaches of the tree, and can be seen every night in some one.

While a sale coaches of the tree, and can be seen every night in some one. The sale coaches of the tree, and can be seen every night in some one. The sale coaches of the tree, and can be seen every night in some one. The sale coaches of the tree, and can be seen every night in some one. The sale coaches of the tree, and can be seen every night in some one. The sale coaches of the tree, and can be seen every night in some one. The sale coaches of the tree, and can be seen every night in some one. The sale coaches of the tree, and can be seen every night in some one. The sale coaches of the tree, and can be seen every night in some one. state, court carriages; the gala coaches of the of these public places. His pointed black fur cap "this craze come on her, and we've had no but still not adequate to exercise a controlling

the cause of the people. Both were struck in the exercise of their divine functions, and both On Sunday I

This extraordinary and inhuman purpo lic Church, which he considered in danger, by the French Government allows the mother to than a man, and who called himself Jesus peated like words: "Empire is peace." These sycophantic preambles showed his true charac-

of the scandalous acts of the high clergy, which could not have exculpated him from the awful

been allowed. the audience were responded to by—Assassin! The verdict of his condemnation to death was

La Roquette, the stepping-stone to the guillothe court, and addressed a supplication to the Emperor, whom he pretends "to venerate." death may be changed into exile. He will not copied from the North American: succeed, any further than to have his execu-

of his mental faculties.

It is reported that the Emperor sent for the

night penetrate a coat of mail, in such strong

ence to the pistol.

The prisoners are liberated, and are now on fell hand of disease in a foreign land-an judgment,

French soil. Switzerland has behaved nobly- American citizen, the pride of his nation, behas proved able to defend herself, and richenough loved by his family, friends, and countrymen to browbeat the valiant Prussian King and his and honored by the world. With the knowl andknetchs. Napoleon the Third arranged the edge of such a melancholy fact, his feeling difficulties, and again showed himself the great

A few days ago, the Moniteur gave an ac- tion. that of Professor of Languages,) and has a good idea of European Powers, especially of that of Napoleon the Great and Small. Of the latter, he obtained the portrait, as well as that of his tell you of a rare scene that was witnessed on the cars, coming up. At Crestline, a very aged with the Government of Honduras, which she trusts will be successful in removing all causes. fected by such events, deplored the untimely he obtained the portrait, as well as that of his

died in their sacerdotal robes.

Archbishop Sibour entered his office under Americans, mostly Generals, Colonels, and believe, asked the government of General Cavaignac during the Republic, proved a worthy child of the rev-

visit them once a year only.

From Turin, the 22d of January, to the Ga- knee.—Albany Argus.

that she observed a drop of blood on the fore- works of imagination, should we not be deeme ters, without, however, witnessing the miracle.

confiscated, though it is not known if the mira- ous phrases of "art," skewered to some other

The death of this excellent gentleman, whose fame since his Arctic expedition has become good English, and there stop. Corrupt it not, Philadelphia. The following concise notice of

"He was thirty-four years of age, having that his behaviour, at the last moment, will be He received his classical education at the Uni- ed; one was found dead in a public house; one His language and publications prove to China. He travelled extensively in China, known to those living in the locality."

disapproved proceeding with business, and he knew the public would approve of his suggesroversy between Great Britain and the United The Court was adjourned accordingly.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

when, night after night, I started from my sleep, my fissh creeping with fear, and wet with this person's presence. Miss Smith, you may be made some and the such as cap of a stradean fur, which would explode in a shower of an antwey to the the trump of the schangel, or at the repetition of the fart strayed lamb, and the Good Shepherd with that I had read came back in those night of mental anguish. Sometimes I was with the strayed lamb, and the Good Shepherd would not even look upon me, as he gathered that little one to his boson; and when the turned away, it was no longer a lamb that be carried, but Ollies. And sometimes I was with Christian, in the "Valley of the Shadow of Death," in the "Valley of the Shadow of Death," while my feet seemed shod with lead, and the Good Shepherd and the seemed to go the faster for my cries; and lead of the mental supposed, graciously said that some of a talisman, which would explode in a shower of angrywords; the faster number, however, were attracted in the supposed, graciously said that he was pleased to see, not only the supposed, graciously and the supposed, graciously and the such as white the supposed, graciously and the such as white of white supposed, graciously and the such as white of white supposed, graciously and the such the supposed, graciously and the such that the supposed, graciously and the such the supposed, graciously and the such that the supposed, graciously and the such the supposed, graciously and the supposed of the badderest, the Emperor, it is supposed, graciously and the supposed of the bode of the supposed to see, no only the supposed the supposed of the supposed to see, no only the supposed to see, no only the supposed the supposed the supposed to see, no only the supposed the supposed to see, no only the supposed the supposed to see, no only the supposed to see, no only the supposed to see, no only while my feet seemed shod with lead, and the horrible, undefinable shapes that peopled the darkness clutched at them, and filled my ears with their mocking gibes and jeers; while, on the dead wall of blackness that shut down around t behind her ears, I stared at her without speaking, as if she had been a ghost.

"I am afraid I have frightened you, Lina;" she went on, sinking down in the chair from which I had taken my work—"but I did not Notre Dame.

"I stared at her without speaking as if she had been a ghost.

"I am afraid I have frightened you, Lina;" and his white beard form a great contrast with the European fashion of the day. His fine she went on, sinking down in the chair from which I had taken my work—"but I did not Notre Dame.

"this craze come on her, and we've had no prefecture, and those of many high functionary was the lad's grandmother—the old crone was the lad's grandmother—had expostulated and begged till his patience and fill love were exhausted, and he "had to choose between gend of the service a controlling that the service a controlling and his white beard form a great contrast with the European fashion of the day. His fine state, tour carriages, the gala coaches of the prejudice of our interdeption of the day. His fine state, tour carriages, the gala coaches of the service a controlling and his white beard form a great contrast with the European fashion of the day. His fine state, tour carriages, the gala coaches of the service and his white beard form a great contrast with the European fashion of the day. His fine state, tour carriages. His pointed mack ture cap and his white beard form a great contrast with the European fashion of the day. His fine state, tour carriages, the gala coaches of the service and his white beard form a great contrast with the service come on her, and we've had no prefecture, and those of many high function and his white beard form a great contrast with the service come on her, and we've had no prefecture, and those of many high function and his white beard form a great contrast with the service come on her, and we've had no prefecture, and those of many high function.

"this craze come on her, and we've had no prefecture, and those of many high function and his white beard form a great cont

perial Government, had, on Tuesday last, the there to free the spirit from the worn and shrive the United States for the neutrality of the pas-Archbishop Sibour was born at Port St. Esprit in 1792; was ordained archbishop of Paris the 16th of October, 1848, after the noble death of Mr. Affre, who fell a martyr in his devotion to Mr. Affre, who fell a martyr in his devotion to the party in ortant news!
On Sunday last, Mr. Mason had the enviable ened and wondered. By accident, a passenger, leasure of again presenting a number of Dr. Cooke, of the House of Representatives, I above the din of the whirling cars, and we list- equivalent advantage of the other; that the

This Pri cess was intimately some six weeks since, while walking, was seized tire amnesty to his Italian subjects, and re- The above physicians attended the sufferer, and will be granted to them, excepting to Kossuth, enjoyed good health, and the cause for so sud-Pulasky, and a few others. Flajuik, former den and singular a result could not be accountbe included in the amnesty.

the death of a limb, we understand, was never Kossuth will remain in England, where he before known to the medical faculty. That the makes a living by writing and lecturing. His limb was actually dead is shown from the fact tification. The leg was taken off above the

"I have another miracle to communicate to wish that our contemporaries, in alluding to the you, which took place at Saluces-a crucifix pictures about to be exhibited at Manchester. The Bishop of Saluces went himself to the pounds, and not hashes of abstract and con-

that he was, and still is, in the entire possession the East Indian archipelago, British India, those who "put an enemy in their throats to It is reported that the Emperor sent for the knife with which Verger committed the crime. The blade of this Catalan knife is three fingers wide, and it is thought that that deadly weapon wide, and it is thought that that deadly weapon the war with Menico in 1847 he visited and outraged human nature will sure those who give that advice are of course with the course of the war with Menico in 1847 he visited and outraged human nature will sure those who give that advice are of course while the course of the war whether the course of the west coast of Africa, and visited the slave in the mouth, and that the day of reckoning will, sooner or later, surely overtake them.

Insulted in the mouth and that what is pleasant to the taste often turns to hitter ashes in the mouth, and that the day of reckoning will, sooner or later, surely overtake them.

Insulted in the mouth and that what is pleasant to the taste often turns to hitter ashes in the mouth, and that the day of reckoning will, sooner or later, surely overtake them.

Insulted in the mouth and that the day of reckoning will, sooner or later, surely overtake them.

Insulted in the mouth and that the day of reckoning will, sooner or later, surely overtake them.

Insulted in the mouth and that the day of reckoning will, sooner or later, surely overtake them. hands as Verger's.

The well-known paper, Figaro, published a curious article on this weapon, which again brought this paper in danger of being supfirst American expedition was organized to water instead, lest death tip his hour-glass ere are ratified, they are not binding upon either

tion of public business so far as relates to this cannot be called the brave man. His courage and that they only require the guarantee of The Prussian-Swiss difficulties are settled. Court. A noble spirit was decaying under the is merely that of the brute, without reason or free passage across Central America, from

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

37612 Mt

certificates of deposit

hereafter sent to.

The subject of most immediate interest to this country, referred to in the speech from the Throne, recently delivered to the British Parliament, and subsequently alluded to in the course of the debate on the address, is the con-

States in regard to Central America. The clause in the speech relating to this subject is

parently quite a hundred years-should be Administration achieved an apparent victory,

find Hannah in the kitchen."

She was not angry with me, then—she could not have spoken more tenderly to her own dead baby—and weeping aloud, I flung myself at her feet.

"Oh, Miss Agnes, I was so wicked—but you"

"Oh, Miss Agnes, I was so wicked—but you"

"Oh, Miss Agnes, I was so wicked—but you"

"After lying in state all day, the remains were placed in the extensive vaults of that old edifice, in which, since the time of the great revolution, five archbishops of Paris have been deposited.

"After lying in state all day, the remains were placed in the extensive vaults of that old edifice, in which, since the time of the great revolution, five archbishops of Paris have been deposited.

"A wee bit o' air—a wee bit o' air—a wee bit!" gasped the old woman; and we hurried to help her, for it really seemed that death was without securing a guarantee on the part of the United States for the neutrality of the pas-

States will be equally pledged with ourselves." The Earl of Clarendon, in reply, made this the government of General Cavaignac during the Republic, proved a worthy child of the revolution, espoused the cause of the working olution, espoused the cause of the working advocate of Republicanism, as far as it is possible for a French paper to be, under the strict to the indigent. But from the moment the President aspired to the re-establishment of the Empire, the archbishop seemed to be convinced that "Empire is peace;" and, we are told, he suddenly became a stanch adherent of absolutism.

Captains. What a martial nation we must be!

La Presse, the most extensively-read paper in France, having 36,000 subscribers, is the advocate of Republicanism, as far as it is possible for a French paper to be, under the strict watch of the police, was again on the being suppressed. It copied a letter, supposed to be from the Emperor Napoleon, relative to the Neufchatel affair. The letter was spurious, and it was thought that La Presse had sent it to the Swiss paper for insertion, with the intensively-read paper in France, having 36,000 subscribers, is the advocate of Republicanism, as far as it is possible for a French paper to be, under the strict watch of the police, was again on the bills wi' the free folk!"

Now we saw another person. The withered, crazed old crone was translated, as it were, before our eyes. We saw the will of a heroic Scotch woman staying the dissolution of a worn-lution. Your lordlutism.

He was a strong advocate of the received doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, and a doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, and a doctrine with respect to the dissipalingrian with respect to the dissi

constitutional question involved in the surren

ormation, and which we are still entitled to America, I am glad to see the course which King of Mosquito may, I hope, be said to have ous tribes occupying Central America, who are

iatory, or more indicative of the moderation of the British Government, than the concluding paragraph of Lord Clarendon's speech, above it is from political or territorial pretensions in Central America, cannot justly be denied to Great Britain—it having been guarantied to ment confirm us in our opinion that the rejection of the treaty (if it be rejected) furnishes no ground for apprehension that it will lead to serious difficulties with England .- Journal of

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1857.

The office of the National Era is re-

We delay the Era this week one day, for the purpose of laying Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural before our readers.

Our columns are crowded, it will be noticed, with the report of Congress proceedings-the heaviest business of the session being thrown into the last week. Little room is left for anything else.

INAUGURATION.

The Inauguration took place Wednesday, at one o'clock. The usual accompaniments of the ceremony-procession, military, crowds of spectators, music, &c., were not wanting.

The Inaugural is before our readers, and we have no time or room for comment.

CONGRESS.

The Thirty-fourth Congress adjourned sine die at 12 o'clock, Wednesday noon; all the appropriation bills having been passed in quite a summary manner. We learn that the amendthe Capitol, Capitol Grounds, and Washington Water Works, were concurred in.

A resolution recognising the impartiality and ability with which the Speaker had discharged his duties, was offered in the true spirit of gentlemany courtesy by Mr. Aiken, of South Caro lina. Some opposition was manifested by members, who imagined, we suppose, they could have filled the Chair more acceptably-the yeas and nays were called, and some thirty-seven members, Northern and Southern, Democratic, Know Nothing, Republicans, voted against it. tion was passed by a large majority.

We have had some opportunity of judging in the last ten years of the manner in which the | the Treaty is a sop to Cerberus. duties of the Chair in the House have been performed; and it gives us sincere pleasure to be able to say, that, in our judgment, no Speaker

THE CORRUPTION PROCEEDINGS.

Our readers will find in the Congressional men, a resolution was adopted, that the evidence in the case of Mr. Welch was not suffi-

harsh criticisms on the conduct of the committes, we could not see the reasons that others

in regard to the treatment of members of Conlett and Simonton) were ejected. It was pretty

pointed. The day of millennial virtue in poli-tics is not yet. Parties may differ much as to Governor. Shepherd has two bullets in his Principles and Measures, but in the long run | thigh, and a wound on his head. Two others

Mr. SUMNER reached this city last week, and took his seat in the Senate. Friday night, meeting was thus broken up, Governor Geary although unable to sit up long at a time, he called out the troops to prevent his being was called from his residence to vote on the lynched. defeat of the attempt, which has at last proved successful, to reduce the duties and diminish the revenue.

Mr. Sumner's general health is good, but he has no strength for the performance of the ordiing its ton,, but his powers of locomotion are his spinal marrow. A sea voyage, removal from not fail to reach him, absolute rest, and the counsels of eminent professional men abroad, it is hoped, may promote his complete re-

"SHOOTING AFFRAY AND DEATH.

Washington, Feb. 28 .- David Hume, of Virginia, proceeded to the Pension Office this herd, who was shot by Sherrod, is not dead morning, to demand the retraction of a charge by D. C. Lee, a clerk therein, that he (Hume) had picked his pocket at the President's recep-tion last week. Mr. Lee declined to make any retraction, when Mr. Hume struck him with a stick. Mr. Lee immediately shot him dead with a pistol, and soon after delivered himself up to the officers. Great excitement exists, particularly in the West End and Government

Both gentlemen were Virginians. Mr. Hume was a tall man-over six feet-aged forty-five. Mr. Lee is a tail, spare man, aged fifty five. Both have borne the reputation of being peaceable men. Mr. Hume was one of the first citizens in Alexandria, where great excitement

Several of the witnesses testified that Mr. Hume struck Mr. Lee three times with his cane. and was pressing upon him, before the latter fired the pistol. The evidence, however, was not closely sifted, the examination being merely

Bitters have been fairly tested in some of the speech. In alluding to his defeat for Senator. worst cases of Dyspepsia among our own citihe said that the usages of the Democratic party
with the writer's own prejudices; but, if so, it that it will be regarded such a display of the discovered for the cure of this troublesome dis- | Presidential victory had been permitted to rot |

PROTECTORATE OVER MEXICO.

From time to time, during the past year, we The right to an uninterrupted pas- have observed editorials in Southern newspapers sage across the Isthmus, perfectly distinct as betraying great jealousy of European influence in Mexico, expressing much sympathy with that distracted country, claiming that its condition her by solemn treaty. The remarks in Parlia- and relations are of more importance to the articles evince distinguished talent. With its United States than to any other nation, and in- opinions, too, on many political and literary sisting that it is the duty of our Government to subjects, we must fully accord. Nor do we disextend to it a helping and protecting hand.

class, was appointed, a few months ago, read in articles otherwise so meritorious. The Minister to Mexico, and he has improved his number before us contains several articles o time by negotiating with Comonfort's Govern- high interest. The first, entitled "Worldlines ment, a Treaty, evidently imbued with these and Other Worldliness: The Poet Young," is ideas. Whether he acted under instructions or | caustic and severe. Admitting its correctnes not, we are not yet advised. Some of the in respect to various traits in his character and Washington correspondents say that he did the peculiarities of his poems, still we think it moved to the newly-erected "Republican Build- not, and they add that his Treaty is so utterly lacks justice in the estimate of his productions. ing," corner of Indiana avenue and Second repudiated by the Administration, that it has The "Night Thoughts" is indeed unequal, bu not even been laid before the Senate. The Star | there are passages in it of rare excellence of this city, a quasi Government organ, however, and the almost wholesale condemnation of the seems to regard the thing favorably. The main Reviewer seems to us unsustained, contrary as points of the Treaty are as follows:

A loan of \$15,000,000 to Mexico, to be secured by a lien on the revenues of that country for a number of years.

In consideration thereof-

with the United States on their common fron-

cent. in favor of our commerce;

the Treasury of the United States, to indemnify American citizens for spoliations, according to

by the reduction of 20 per cent. on the Mexican Tariff in favor of our Commerce. A large true ground, i. e., a strict regard for the rights Moneyed Interest is to be rallied, by the three of all its citizens, however poor, however weak. millions reservation in our Treasury. Another ments of the Senate, appropriating funds for provision of the Treaty, intended to take away all pretext for foreign influence, provides for but will probably be of little comparative in the payment of the English bondholders out of the loan.

But the novelty of this affair is, the loan by this Government to Mexico! Ah-the borrower

s servant to the lender. This Treaty, if ratified by the Senate, initiates what is so ardently desired in certain quarters-A Protectorate over Mexico. A lien on the public revenues of that country makes us the next in order, "Revision of the English Bible," arbiter of her destiny. Hereafter, if needful or expedient, we can commute for land, taking in the earlier and later history of the various Eng-Some others declined to vote; but the resolu- part payment as much territory as Slavery may be able to use profitably.

this matter, having been a close observer for the Protectorate over Mexico; all the rest of

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Affairs in Kansas look threatening, Govduring that period has exceeded Mr. Banks, in ernor Geary is hated by the Border Ruffians. impartiality or firmness, and none equalled him, who seem disposed to renew the bloody scenes in ability as a Presiding Officer. As a politi- of the past. The bogus Legislature, it will be cian, we think it quite likely that we should observed, has passed the act, preparatory to often differ in policy from that gentleman, but forming a State Constitution, authorizing those in regard to his pre-eminent fitness for the of- only to vote who are in the Territory in April, fice he has so nobly filled, we cheerfully bear thus anticipating the arrival of the spring immigration. The fixed purpose is to make Kansas a slave State.

Correspondence of the New York Evening Post. A messenger, six days from Kansas, reports record the way in which the Corruption pro- as follows of an altercation between Governor ceedings have been terminated. Messrs. Gil- Geary and a Mr. Sherrod: Sherrod, who was feasibility, for various reasons. The article is bert and Edwards resigned their seats, and the Kansas, and who failed to receive the appointa candidate for sheriff of Douglas county, in Virginia, who was sustained by other Southern Geary to appoint him. Through the activity bracing the facts and chemical relations of this of Governor Geary's private secretary, the passage of the resolution was prevented by one majority in the Senate. This enraged Sherrod ain the charges against him. Mr. who sought the private secretary, and knocked letter, his resignation; but this not being sat- weak and ill, could make no resentment. A few days afterwards, Sherrod met Governor the two resolutions severely denouncing him- a d-d scoundrel. The latter made no reply laying upon the table, however, the resolution and Sherrod spit in his face, which indignit Geary did not resent, inasmuch as such action on his part would have cost him his life on the Anticipating the insult, he met it as be of the subject, as the little we heard did not came his station. The result is, that an indig impress us favorably in regard to the views | nation meeting of the settlers has been called of members relative to public duty. For the to take measures to arrest and punish Sherrod, much of it. With some of the reviewer's as who will undoubtedly be sustained by the bogus | well as the author's opinions, we should find it Legislature against the Governor. It is feared by leading Kansas men, now in Washington thought they saw. Hereafter, it may be rather that this affair will revive the hostile feelings difficult to induce an honorable man, not im- between the Free-State and Pro-Slavery men

LECOMPTON, K. T., Feb. 19, 1857. An affray took place here last night, in which Sheriff Sherrod was killed, and three other men wounded. A meeting of Geary's friends was to him. Sherrod and his friends came armed to break it up. When the resolutions were read, Sherrod declared that any one voting for them was a liar and a coward. Committee of Investigation were blessed with. ment grew intense. Sherrod drew his pistol Not having expected that the disagreeable and fired, wounding a man named Shepherd. Miscellaneous shooting then began, and was shot through the head by a young man named are slightly wounded. The Sherrod men, see ence after Sherrod fell. arrested by a bogus Sheriff, and after the The Governor also organized a company to defend himself, but disbanded it at

dask last night. The Legislature has passed a Territoria ection law, based on the census which provi ded for the Constitutional Convention. those who may be in the Territory in April, and whose names shall be registered, are to vote at the next October election.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 27, 1857. A letter to the Democrat, dated Lecompton, the 17th instant, says that General Richardson, Major General of the Kansas militia, and member of the Territorial Legislature, died at Lecompton on the 14th.

The United States deputy marshal had arrested Captain Walker. He was examined before Judge Cato, and held to bail in the sum of

A bill had passed the Legislature, giving the county judges jurisdiction in criminal cases, and allowing persons to be tried before these petty courts without a jury and without being

Advices from Kansas state that Mr. Shep though he has three builet wounds in his body.

RESPECT TO DR. KANE'S MEMORY .- Phila delphia, Feb. 26. - The City Councils have ssed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Kane, and appointed a join; com mittee to make arrangements for the funeral on the arrival of the body from New Orleans. It is contemplated that the body shall be laid out in state in Independence Hall.

The Providence Journal says the Legislature of Rhode Island "has taken the back track in Two years ago, the General Assembly almost unanimously passed an act forbidding all justices and judges in the State whether these sketches have appeared in print nounced, being itself an example of the confirmance. to take cognizance of petitions of aliens to become naturalized citizens of the United States. A motion was recently made in the House to strike out the whole chapter in relation to the subject, and there was not a voice raised in op-

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS. - Harrisburgh. March 2 .- The Democratic State Convention assembled here this morning. J. W. Forney, A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—The Oxygenated Chairman of the State Committee, made a away under their teet.

The Rebiele.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for January, 1857. (Foster

No one can deny that the Westminster Re view is conducted ably, and that many of its sent from all its religious views, though we find Mr. Forsyth, editor of a newspaper of this much in them, generally, which it is painful to

it is, too, to the judgment of most readers. The next article, on "the Capabilities and Disabilities of Women," is founded on two works relating to Hospitals and Nurses, by different ladies, and the Communion of Labor by Mr. The establishment of commercial reciprocity Jameson. It is well written, and furnisher some good extracts, by way of illustration of its topic, commending suitably Miss Nightin-The reduction of her general tariff 20 per gale's heroic and self-sacrificing labors, advo cates strongly a reform in the laws rela \$3,000,000 of the \$15,000,000 to be left in | tive to the property of women, and bears with earnestness its testimony against the disregard recently shown in this country to the Declaraawards to be made by a commission on the tion of Independence, with the caution-not an unsuitable one to us-"Let those who love The support of the Commercial Interest of their country weigh this matter well; and, i the North is to be secured, it will be noticed, they would see its greatness perpetuated, le them take care that it is founded on the only

The article that follows, on "English Lawits oppression and confusion," is full of facts terest to readers in this country. More so is the subject of the next paper, "The State of Parties in Italy since 1848," which furnishes an historical statement of the progress of events and position of affairs, written evidently by some one whose thoughts have been closely d rected, and with sympathy, to Italy. It will well repay the perusal. So will the article which is prepared with a good knowledge of lish versions, and discusses, with more candon than we should have expected in this Review, The one object desired by Mr. Forsyth is, the question of the necessity of a new translation, the state of the text, and kindred topics It is written generally with sound judgment and common sense, and is in the main, we believe, based on the true view of the subject. The writer's dislike of what he calls Evangeli cal Religion is not disguised, though we do not meet in it the bitterness that sometimes breather through the pages of the Westminster. In "Herat and the Persian War" that question is ably discussed. Reference is had mostly to a work by M. Ferrier, who seems to think that a Russian or Persian invasion of India is ex tremely practicable. The reviewer carefully examines the ground to be traversed, and the facilities and difficulties of the project, while admitting that such a thing is not impracticable, but does not agree with M. Ferrier in its an elaborate one, and furnishes much informaon relating to the present state of the que tion. "Boiling Water" is a shorter paper, emsubject, and is illustrated by interesting extracts from different authors.

> The next article, called the "Mysteries o Cefalonia," is based on a book in modern Greek, which is intended to describe the "political, religious, and domestic life of Cefalo nia." It contains much of novelty, as it relates to a country of which little is known, desents curious pictures of the state of society. The Ionian Islands are under the protection of England, but the author does not seem to think hard to agree. But we are glad to learn something definite as to this island.

One of the most interesting features of the Westminster Review, and the portion to which we turn most eagerly, is the article with which the numbers close, "Contemporary Literature." This is always well filled with notices, longer or much in them to excite attention, as they bring to our minds many works of which we should otherwise be ignorant.

D. Mead. This able periodical has fewer articles than usual, but some of them are quite long. The subjects are given in the contents, as "The President's Message; India, Ancient and Modern; The Kantian Philosophy; Slavery and the Bible; Slavery and the Church; Slavery and Sphere of the Pulpit; Notices of Books." We have had no time to examine them: but, from the topics and the ability of the writers, we can hardly doubt that they are worthy of a perusal. It will be seen that three of the papers are occupied with the great question of Slavery, in faithful exposure of its evils. Dr. Bacon has of a quarterly journal of such high merit.

acter. By Henry T. Tuckerman. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. 1857. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne

Washington, D. G. Mr. Tuckerman has earned a fair reputation and valuable information, renders his produc tions readable and useful. The present volume page discloses the workings of a mind where is of this city by the Bepublicans in convention, by before as separate essays. Some of them, we city to know, to feel, and to communicate of its and portraits of authors, poets, statesmen, and high contemplation the minds of his hearers may be regarded, perhaps, as strongly tinctured read the volume before us. We feel assured

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD. By Paul Creyton. Boston: Phillips & Sampson. 1857. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

future progress of man.

slight observer of men and manners, this au- the work to our readers, as one which we think thor knows how to sketch characters that, they will read with interest, for its many pasbating a touch of exaggeration of the natural sages of eloquent description, even, aside from vulgar yet hearty traits they bear, may still be the important topics of which it treats. recognised as just such ones as have often excited the smile when we have met them in real life. Mr. Jackwood and his wife, Bim the son, Phebe Jackwood, Mr. Crumlett, and others, whose amusing peculiarities will give the reader many the portion of the country where the scene is there is much skill displayed by the author in concealing the mystery till the close, when it evils of the Fugitive Slave Law, as illustrated | Persian Governments. by an attempt to carry it into execution in Vermont. Here, we think, the author has made a failure, for we have never heard of young girl appears in a state of distress, is kindly housed and cared for by the good, honest farmer, Mr. Jackwood, and his wife and family, then passes through various scenes of trial and difficulties, caused by the interference of an old peevish grand-dame and others, becomes the and the son, too, of a neighbor who has known | ment afforded a cause of complaint by the nonher as a slave, and by whose strange power, thus acquired, she is placed in peril, and submanaged with effect, to heighten the interest that a select committee be appointed, to inquire of the story; and, as the plot develops itself into the state of the British commercial relaagainst her liberty, and the slave-catchers appear on the scene as she escapes, and hides in his financial statement in the House of Comone place after another, is rescued almost drown- mons. ed, and finally, after her efforts, is captured, but till at the end the villain meets his reward, and of circumstances. The graphic power of the est. For the next three years, the tax is to b and inundation, and the various events of that five pence on incomes between one hundred night of terror and suffering. Camille, or and one hundred and fifty pounds, Charlotte, as she had been called, endures while the enemy, as it were, with a bloodhound's tenacity, is upon her track, to drag her away to bondage and infamy. Camille, Hector, and Robert, Dickson, and Oliver Dole, are wellmarked personages, drawn with skill. So, too, are others, who figure in various parts of the story, which, we doubt not, will be read by many, who will be amused with the conversadignation stirred at the baseness of those will- question. The conference will meet probably ing to betray a suffering girl to the pitiless men hunting for her as their prey. We think, however, had not the author sketched his neighbor Jackwood and family with so broad a pencil, he would have been truer to nature, and even with no loss of good humor. The exaggeration

detracts somewhat from the excellence of the portraits otherwise so good. ered at the Brooklyn Institute, Brooklyn, New York, By Richard S. Storrs, jr., D. D. New York: Carter

This book forms what is called "Volume I of the Graham Lectures on the Power, Wisdom. and Goodness of God, as manifested in his Works." In the historical preface, we have an account of the origin of this course of Lectures, established by Alexander Graham, Esq., Infidelity; Thompson; Barnes; Patton; The of Brooklyn, by whom the Institute named was richly endowed, and whose benevolent feelings were still further manifested by leava lesser one to a Dispensary. Mr. Storrs was chosen as the first lecturer; and the manner in which he has discharged the duty intrusted its bearings on our political and religious pros- to him, as here exhibited, justifies the wisdom sic importance, and the treatment he has given racy style of indignant rebuke. Mr. Dutton after the introductory remarks is devoted to "The Human Soul endowed with Personal guments and illustrations with which he is fa- Life"-the others, respectively, to the considmiliar; and the writer of the paper on the eration of "The Human Soul capable of Knowledge:" "The Human Soul endowed for Virprotest against the attempt to place the muzzle | tue;" "The Human Soul equipped for Benevon the mouths of those whose duty it is to speak | olent Operation;" "The Human Soul prepared of great evils, even though they are upheld by for Happiness;" "The Human Soul constitupolitical relations. The article on the Kantian | ted for a Future Destiny." It will be seen that Philosophy, as well as that on India, relate to there is thus an advancing series—a climax of respects wanting in that thorough discrimina- the unending immortality for which it is detion which ought to be found in the criticisms | signed, and which it is to exhibit, according to | new scent. the results of the employment of its various powers in its probation. The argument is clear, is rich in graphic description, laying under contribution the varied resources of the author's acquaintance with classic lore, as well as the as an essayist and lecturer. He is a popular fields of nature and art. Science brings forth writer, and always furnish. an article that by her treasures of discovery, and with that memits graceful and easy style, varied in ory of the past, history, as well as anticipations of the developments of the future, page after

"an of the truths anbelieve, have so, as reviews of works, or sketches gathered stores, to refine and elevate to its own others, known to fame. There are thirty of and readers. What Dr. Storrs can do in the them, and they embrace a wide range of char- discussion of a subject congenial to his habits acters relating to periods of stirring historical of reflection, no one who has become familiar ments of civil and literary history. The por- proceeded from his pen need ask. What he times, and relations of character, as he views upon all who ponder its bearings the sense of attorn.

we believe, truthful, and give one a good idea larly so, to make those whose duty it is to train of their subjects. They are not, indeed, such up such immortal spirits, as from the germ, to paintings of finished skill and excellence, as the opening glories of a full blossoming or have so often delighted us, coming from the fruit-bearing state, ready to exclaim, with anxhands of Francis Jeffreys, Lord Brougham, and ious earnestness, "Who is sufficient for these Macaulay, and others, living, breathing men, things!" and gladly to welcome that promise | the debate was continued from that period until whom we see drawn on their canvass, by rare renewed, as they may feel, to them, "My grace touches of line and color. These are but etch- shall be sufficient for your weakness." This, ings, or outline delineations. The space devo- we doubt not, is the very impression the author ted to any one, admitted of nothing more. would most gladly make, as it enables him, Every name has a sort of title or characteristic while pursuing his high calling - having disaffixed to it, thus representing a particular missed from his hands, borne forth by his prayphase of human activity or feeling. Some of ers, this product of his genius and piety—to these titles are chosen, we think, without much hope that its words of solemn teaching shall be discrimination, as in several cases the same a message to awaken some thoughtless soul, might, with equal justice, be applied to others. dreaming that he may waste or trifle with such But the author does not attempt to fasten his energies for good or ill, to feel that Eternity views down to such a particular modification, is graven on its deepest foundations, and will and they are probably meant as merely conve- be inwrought in every stone that he lays, while nient terms for his purpose. The volume will he builds up his character, imperishable as the be read with interest, because of the men of materials out of which it is formed. The aswhom it treats, and also because it can be taken | pects in which Dr. Storrs presents the subjects up. opened at any one of the sketches, read, are numerous. Flashes of light gleam along and laid down, without impairing any continu- the clear mirror he holds to view; features that ity; for no arrangement of time or country, | every one can recognise as his own are there and branch or profession, in the subject, has reflected; with a chaste imagination he picdictated the sequence of the various papers. fures out scenes attractive and lovely, and They furnish, too, the material facts in the his- wreathes his garlands from the choicest flowtory of any person mentioned, and refer to ers which Nature itself (the product of a Divine | Stuart, Sumner, Toombs, Toucey, and Wilepochs and men that have left a world-wide skill) yields, to deck the imaged form on which mark on the destinies of nations, the arts, and God has stamped the seal of his own still sciences, and literature, of the past, and the higher, everlasting handiwork. Leaving the metaphysical questions which might be started on such a subject, he presents the subject invested with those attractions of language and in those familiar relations that can be appre-With a keen sense of the ludicrous, and no ciated by all. And we most heartily commend

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on Saturday, with London and Liverpool dates to the 14th February. The following is a telea hearty laugh, no doubt, in the proper outlines, have their types somewhere, whether or not in intimates that the war with Persia will be speedily terminated, and says that Great Britain principally laid. The story is well told; and will not send any more troops either to Persia or Canton. It says that at present there is every reason to hope that the negotiations at Paris will terminate in the re-establishment of turns out to be a tale designed to show the amicable relations between the English and

The London Times, after remarking that the satisfactory settlement of the questions relating to the Danubian Principalities cannot be endangered by such an imprudent manifesto as such an incident there, and we much question appeared a few days since in the Moniteur, exwhether the attempt would ever be tried. A presses the opinion that it will be the duty of England to declare positively against any temporizing with the integrity of the Turkish Emire, and to act with firmness in support of the resolution she has taken against the opposed

union of the provinces of the Danube. Mr. Richard Cobden gave notice that he would move, firstly, that the House has heard object of a true affection of a young man returned to his home from the South, and equally on the Canton river, and, without expressing so of the desire of another hitherto his friend, any opinion as to how far the Chinese Governfulfilment of the treaty of 1842, considers that the papers laid on the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent proceedings jected to numerous woes. The incidents are resorted to in the case of the Arrow; secondly,

tions with China. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had made

A reduction of the income tax to the amount ransomed by the purchase of her master, the at which it stood before the war had been anmates, as well as from the semi-authoritative hints in the Ministerial organs: and the officia love and freedom rejoice the hearts of those announcement of the fact, although it did not who have been subjects of such a complication | excite surprise, was received with much interwriter appears in the description of the rain hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year, and

France.-Paris, Feb. 12.-A madman attacked the Empress to-day. He was instantly arrested. No arms were found upon him. He declared his intention was merely to embrace

Paris letters mention that a commission has been appointed, to consider the currency question, who will doubtless report on the advantage or otherwise of adopting an exclusively

gold standard. Switzerland .- Paris is now definitely named tions of the Jackwood family, and feel their in- as the place of conference on the Neufchatel

early next month.

Persia .- The dates from Bushire are to the 30th of December. It is said that the Persians were contemplating an attack on the British troops encamped near the city. General Outram and his staff sailed from Bombay on the 16th of January.

ate dispatch of reinforcements, to form a second division for service in Persia Several interviews had taken place between Dost Mahomed and Sir John Lawrence, but the

Government was preparing for the immedi-

China.-Dates from Hong Kong to the 30th of December state that all the foreign buildings at Canton had been burnt and pillaged. Ad-

Canton, but at the latest dates had ceased ho tilities, and was strengthening his position The Chinese threatened to burn down Hong Kong. Troops were about to be sent from The lorcha Alcea had been taken by the Chinese, who were said to have mutilated the master. The steamer Thistle, towing the orcha Anonyma, was attacked by two hundred unks, and was obliged to abandon the lorcha with her cargo.

The bad feeling against the British was spreading to the other ports. It was rumored hat the Emperor was desirous of peace, but the Cantonese were uncontrollable.

COMMERCIAL NEWS. Breadstuffs were dull: wheat, 1d. @ 2d. low r. Flour was quite nominal. Corn was steady. Red wheat, 8s. @ 8s. 9d.; white wheat, 9s. @ s. 6d. Western Canal flour, 30s. @ 31s. Baltimore and Philadelphis, 31s. @ 32s.; Ohio, 32s. 6d. @ 34s. Mixed corn is quiet, at 33s. 6d. (a) 33s. 9d. Provisions were dull.

THE STORM .- Boston, March 2 .- We are in he midst of a tremendous snow storm, which piling in drifts, rendering out-door business nost impossible. The weather is intensely The Coinage bill having become a law, we

ope the coppers will be forthwith in circulation. They are a beautiful coin, all but the eagle, and he seems to be going somewhere in a desperate hurry, probably because he has just got on a THE ALMS-HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE. -- WE

have to record this morning another most distressing occurrence in this city. The Washngton Alms-House, situated about a mile and a half east of the Capitol, was totally destroyed by fire last night between eight and ten o'clock and several of its helpless inmates were burnt to death .- National Intelligencer March 3. MAYOR OF CHICAGO. - Chicago, March 1 .-Hon. John Wentworth was nominated for mayor

ocratic candidate, has withdrawn. SENATOR HAM. - Portland, Me., Feb. 27.—Hon. Hannibal Hamin has resigned the Governorship of Maine, and goes in a few days

to Washington, to resume his Sanatorial duties. THE REMAINS OF DR. KANE. - New Orleans Feb. 24.-Dr. Kane's remains were escorted on board the steamer for Louisville to-day, by the military, freemasons, consuls, city authorities and an immense concourse of citizens. shipping and the consular and public buildings hoisted their flags at half-mast, and minute

them, or not at all. They are in the main, as a most weighty responsibility; and particu- THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. justice at its hands, and that had been denied nessee, Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Knappeller, Lindler, Lindle THIRD SESSION

Thursday, February 26, 1857. SENATE. Evening Session.

The Senate met at half-past six o'clock, and after one o'clock the following morning, chiefly on the various amendments proposed to the An amendment was offered by Mr. Adams

as a substitute for the bill of the House, the effect of which, as understood by the Reporter, was to reduce the duties generally under the act of 1846 twenty-five per centum. amendment was agreed to, but subsequently reconsidered and rejected, mainly on the ground that it might prove the means of deating the passage of any bill for the reduction of duties during the present session. Mr. Hunter then offered his substitute as an

amendment, which, after having been modified and amended in several particulars, among which were an increase of the duty on woo from eight to twenty-three per centum, and to portation shall not exceed twenty cents, was agreed to by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bell of New

Hampshire, Benjamin, Biggs, Brown, Clay, Douglas, Evans, Fish, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Green, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Pugh, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, NAYS-Messrs. Bell of Tennessee, Bigler, Brodhead, Collamer, Durkee, Eoot, Geyer,

Nourse, Seward, Thompson of Kentucky, Trumbull, and Wade-12. And the bill was read a third time and passed, and then the Senate adjourned.

Friday, February 27, 1857. Mr. Adams presented the credentials of the onorable Jefferson Davis, elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Mississippi for the term of six years from and after the 4th of March next. Various private bills from the House were

On motion by Mr. Hunter, the Senate pro ceeded to consider the bill making approp tions for the service of the Post Office Depart ment for the year ending 30th of June, 1858 which was discussed and amended until four o'clock; when the Senate took a recess until

The President of the Senate stated that ques ons had arisen before him which affect the ompensation of certain Senators who have been chosen since the commencement of the first and present sessions of Congress, respectvely, as to the time when their compensatio under the act should commence, and as to the mileage proper to be allowed. The subject was referred to the Committee

on the Judiciary. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal

year ending the 30th June, 1858. Mr. Rusk moved so to amend the bill as to uthorize the Postmaster General to contract for the conveyance of the entire letter mail from such point on the Mississippi river as the contractors may select, to San Francisco, at a cost not exceeding \$300,000 for a semi-monthly \$450,000 for a weekly, or \$600,000 for a sem weekly service, to be performed semi-monthly weekly, or semi-weekly, at the option of the cor ractors; the service to be performed with four horse coaches, and the contractors to have the 20 acres of land at each point necessary for a station, not to be nearer than ten miles apart; the service to be performed within twenty-five days

for each trip, &c.

This amendment led to a long discussion, in which Messrs. Rusk, Johnson, Crittenden, Brodhead, Weller, Toombs, Gwin, Seward, Collamer, Biggs, and others, participated, when it was so At one o'clock, the bill was read a third

ime and passed.

The Speaker stated that the first business I order was the consideration of the report of he select committee in the case of Hon. Wiliam A. Gilbert, of the State of New York. The question was stated to be on the follow ing substitute, offered by Mr. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, for the resolutions reported by

HOUSE.

Resolved, That this House will forthwith roceed with the trial of the Hon. William A Filbert, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be di rected to summon F. F. C. Triplett, James R Sweeney, and other witnesses, to appear at the par of the House, and that said Gilbert be heard by himself or counsel.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, asked consent to have read to the House some extracts which he had caused to be copied from the manuscript testi mony of Mr. Simonton, and which had not been Mr. Orr, of South Carolina. I object to that

It was not testimony, and was so announced. Mr. Stanton. The House can judge of that, Mr. Orr. It was not taken as testimony and the gentleman knows it. The House has the assurance of the committee that it is no The question was taken on the substitute of

Mr. Purviance, and it was disagreed to-yeas The question was then stated to be on the following resolutions, reported by the select

er of House from New York, did agree with F. F. C. Triplett to procure the passage of a esolution or bill through the present Congress for the purchase by Congress of certain copie of the book of the said Triplett on the pen and bounty land laws, in consideration that the said Triplett should allow him to receive a certain sum of money out of the appropriation

Resolved, That William A. Gilbert did cast his vote on the Iowa land bill, depending heretofore before this Congress, for a corrupt con ideration, consisting of seven square miles o and and some stock given or to be given to

Resolved, That William A. Gillbert, a member of this House from New York, be forthwith expelled from the House. Mr. Gilbert here rose to address the House

He would say nothing with regard to the volume of testimony which had been laid before the body, and which had been commented upon by gentlemen who had spoken upon the subject it needed no comment from him. But he would submit to gentlemen-men of intelligence, lawyers of respectability-whether, upon the evidence that had been taken against him, they sitting as a jury, would enforce a verdict in a such testimony had he been arraigned before the House, upon the serious charges urged name a stain and a stigma, not for the present. but for all time to come.

He then detailed the preliminary proceeding

of the committee, so far as they concerned his case, to show that he had acted honestly toward the committee, and with the fullest confidence that they would grant him every privilege to which he was entitled. The proceedings would show that he had not exhibited any intention to delay the investigations of the committee and that while the testimony of the witness was given full credit, the explanation he (Mr. G. ad made under oath was entirely disregarded Pending the investigation of his case, gentle- resolutions be laid on the table; which motion men of his own county wrote to him, saying that, if Sweeney should implicate him, he should take out a subpœna and impeach him. This course he pursued, and, upon the assertions and influence of gentlemen of great in- vote: elligence and great weight of character, he could defy the action of the House or of any nan to injure him where he was known.

He next referred to his political career i and at home. He did not ask the House for Herbert, Hoffman, Horton of New York, Horguns were fired from sunrise until the embarklemency, for mercy; he had simply asked ton of Ohio, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Ten-

him. He had no further request to make of Knight, Knox, Kunkel, Lake, Letcher, Lindle the Thirty-fourth Congress.

to understand it. According to his honest belief, and he thought he could be sustained by the well-grounded helief of others. give the House a secret to this movement, and | Queen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Millward the well-grounded belief of others, there were men as high in authority or in perspective as lerts, Ruffin, Rust, Sabin, Sandidge, Sapp, Sav he was at the present time, who dared not cross lage, Scott, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Virginia the path of this witness, Sweeney. In conclusion, he stated that he had trans-

mitted his resignation to the Executive of the Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Valk, Walker, War State of New York, and asked for the reading of a paper which he would send to the Clerk's Winslow, Wood, Wright of Mississippi, Wright

The paper was read, as follows: "A committee of this House having, without | York, Burlingame, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, any sufficient warrant or authority from the Clark, Colfax, Davis of Massachusetts, Dick House, assumed to sit in secret trial upon my conduct and character as a Representative; having, without notice to me, proceeded to take | bridge, and Woodruff-17. testimony for the purpose of convicting me of corrupt practices; having given me no notice that such witnesses were under examination greed to-yeas 75, nays 99. come in free when the price at the place of ex- until such examination was completed to the full my name; and having presented to this House a report, accompanied by resolutions, wantonly | lution be laid on the table; which motion was charging me with offences as a member of the agreed to. House; having at the same time presented a garbled mass of ex parte statements, upon which said report professes to be founded, and from select committee: which material parts of the statements actually made in secret have been suppressed by the request of the witness and by order of said commember of this House from New York, to prothe House my denial of the charges thus made against me, and having claimed of this House of the work of F. F. C. Triplett on the Pension an open and a public trial upon the issue thus and Bounty Land Laws, for a share in the made, and the House having, by a majority vote, refused me such trial-the rights of the bert on its passage people whom I represent, and my own rights

> it my duty to my constituents and myself that valid Pensions, at this Congress.
>
> I should resign my commission.
>
> valid Pensions, at this Congress.
>
> Resolved, That William W. Welch, a mem "I have notified the Executive of the State of New York of this resignation, and from this moment my seat in this House is vacant.
> "W. A. GILBERT.

" House of Representatives,

February 27, 1857." Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, supposing that the resignation of the member from New York as a matter of course terminated his connection with the House, moved that the resolutions be

the paper presented by the member from New to injure this party. Sweeney was steeped in York would go upon the Journal? He would perjury to the very lips, and a charge resting on the very lips, and a charge resting upon his testimony should not be taken to contain the very lips, and a charge resting upon his testimony should not be taken to contain the very lips, and a charge resting to the very lips. ed his conduct and that of every member who voted with him.

The Speaker stated that the fact of resigation would alone be recorded. The question was then taken on motion of Mr. Orr, and the resolutions were laid on the

table-yeas 135, nays 68. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, believed that the next case in order was that of the honorable gentleman from Connecticut | Mr. Welch.] Mr. Morgan, of New York, stated that in the absence of his colleague, [Mr. Matteson,] who was detained at his room by sickness, he had a communication from him to present to the

House, and which he asked might be read. The communication was read, as follows: 'To the Speaker of the House of Representa-

upon whose cases they had already passed, the "A committee of this House having presented a report deeply affecting me, I have, in compliance with a resolution of the House, placed on gentleman from Connecticut had not sought to right of way through the public land not exceed- file my reasons for refusing to submit to the ng 125 feet wide, with the right of pre-emption to usurpations of that committee, and my claim to an open, public, and impartial trial, in the full faith that the plainest principles of justice would at once induce the House to yield an assent to that claim. The proceedings of this day make it evident that no such hope can be onger entertained. A similar demand for trial has been denied to another member, against whom the same committee instituted and conamended as merely to take away the right of summated similar proceedings. I have no right expect that any larger measure of justi without warrant or authority, assumed to sit in trial upon me. It has taken testimony against me in secret and without my knowledge that testimony it has pronounced its judome has to-day decided that a trial thus held and

any right or title to demand or to expect. In all this, the rights of the people whom represent, and my own rights and privileges as that the member from Connecticut stood fre neither the rights of my constituents nor my own are any longer secure or to be respected, I have deemed it my duty to them and to myself to re-

sign my seat in this House. "I have accordingly forwarded to the Executive of the State of New York my resignation, like a woman, and God save him, as a politician, to take effect from this hour, and my seat is now vacant.

O. B. MATTESON. " February 27, 1857." Mr. Davis, of Maryland, then withdrew his contended that the party should receive the ben call for the consideration of the case of Mr. Welch, when,

House took up the following resolutions of the Resolved, That Orsamus B. Matteson, a member of this House from the State of New York, to base its action did incite parties deeply interested in the pas- replying to the objections urged against the sage of a joint resolution for construing the testimony, and in support of the

erations corruptly, for the purpose of procuring ness, to sift him by cross-examination, and to the passage of said joint resolution through Resolved, That Orsamus B. Matteson, in declaring that a large number of the members of Connecticat that he should not be cross-exam and pledged themselves each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution granting has falsely and wilfully assailed and defamed

the character of this House, and has proved himself unworthy to be a member thereof. Resolved, That Orsamus B. Matteson, a member of this House from the State of New York, Mr. Smith, of Virginia, was agreed to by the Resolved, That Orsamus B. Matteson, a membe and is hereby expelled therefrom. Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, moved that the resolutions be laid on the table, being of the

opinion that the gentleman from New York, having resigned, was entirely out of the juris iction of the House. The question was taken, and the motion was

disagreed to-yeas 95, nays 102. After some discussion on a question of order, the previous question was moved and seconded. Mr. Warner, of Georgia, asked that the reply of Mr. Matteson to the charges against him might be read. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, observed that the

communication already read being in character and language scandalous in itself, he would object to the reading of any other paper from this man. He subsequently, however, withdrew civil action of twenty-five dollars? Yet upon his objection, but it was renewed by others. Mr. Warner, having submitted the report in against him-charges which had put upon his | urging that the sense of the House should be | ton, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Porter, Pringle, Pri taken upon the first two resolutions, in order that it might be ascertained who concurred in tee, that it was legitimate and proper to incite a party to bring large sums of money here for the purpose of securing legislation. It had been decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country, that such conduct was neither moral nor legitimate, and he wished to see who agreed with the gentleman from New York in his standard of morality. Mr. Bennett, of New York, moved that the

> did not prevail-yeas 83, navs 108. A division of the question having been asked, the question was taken on the first resolution, and it was agreed to by the following

Ball, Bennett of Mississippi, Bishop, Bliss, Bowie, Boyce, Bradshaw, Branch, Brenton, Buffinton, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Penn., Campbell of Kentucky, Carlile, Caruthuse and to the world, that if he was that | bama, Comins, Covode, Cox, Craige, Crawford, bnoxious, that corrupt and avaricious man Cullen, Damrell, Davidson, Davis of Maryland. Davis of Illinois, Day, Denver, De Witt. Dow apon him, and he did not fear the result of that loway, Garnett, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of amendments, was reported back from the F which was now urged against his integrity. He | Iowa, Harlan, Harris of Maryland, Harris of nance Committee, and a committee of confe claimed that he stood above impeachment, here Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Harrison, Haven, ence appointed on the disagreements with the

Lumpkin, Alexander K. Marshall of Kentucky There was a history, which, if unfolded, would Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McMullin, Mc Smith of Alabama, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart. Stranahan, Talbott, Taylor, Todd, Trafton of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer-145. NAYS-Messrs. Albright, Bennett of New

> Morgan, Murray, Oliver of New York, Wal-Mr. Dunn moved to lay the remaining reso lutions on the table; which motion was disa-

until such examination was completed to the full extent deemed necessary to affix a stigma to tion, it was put, and decided in the affirmative. Mr. Orr moved that the third and last reso-

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, then asked the con-

Resolved, That William W. Welch did corttee; and I having placed on the Journal of cure the passage of a resolution or bill through money to be paid to the said William A. Gil-

Resolved, That William W. Welch did atand privileges as a member of this House, hav- tempt to procure money from James R. Swee ing been thus outraged, violated, and trampled ney, for reporting favorably on the claim o upon, in view of these facts, I have considered Roxana Kimball, from the Committee on In

ber of this House from Connecticut, be forthwith expelled from this House. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, alluded to the gravity of the question which now claimed the attention of the House. He then reviewed the testmony, stating that the charge against the gentleman from Connecticut rested solely upon the testimony of Sweeney-a man who, he would undertake to say, was totally unworthy of credit. That witness was infamous upon the face of the examination, and he had but ill concealed Mr. Seward, of Georgia, desired to know if a deep-seated malignity, and a settled purpose

> vict the gentleman whose case was now before the House, Mr. Smith, of Virginia, offered the following as a substitute for the resolutions of the com

Resolved, That there has been no sufficien evidence elicited by the committee having charge of the subject, and reported to the House n the case of William W. Welch, a member thereof, and that no further proceedings be had against said member. Mr. Seward, of Georgia, was glad the gentle

man from Virginia had introduced his resolu tion, for he did not think the resolutions of the committee could be sustained. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, contended that th solutions of the committee should not receiv the sanction of the House. Unlike the partie

escape the ordeal of a trial, but had met the question with manliness, and with confidence in the justice of the House. He analyzed the testimony, and argued in favor of his substitute Mr. Dean, of Connecticut, in rising to ad dress the House, only designed to speak of the rreproachable character of his colleague from the fourth district. The able manner in which the gentlemen from Georgia and Virginia had reviewed the testimony, absolved him from : closer analysis of the question.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, regarded the ques and really touched the dignity of this represent

ishonesty; and no man, he thought, could say

Mr. Smith of Alabama, replied to his colleague, observing that a man brought before there were many doubts in this case, and h

On motion of Mr. Warner, of Georgia, the tion in the case of Mr. Matteson, the House had Des Moines grant to have here and to use a arrived at by the committee. When before the large sum of money and other valuable consid- committee, the party declined to meet the wit compel him to say what he did and what h

> and loose expressions thrown out by gentlemen in the discussion. He demanded the previous The previous question was seconded, and

ollowing vote:

bour, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billing hurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Bren on, Broom, Buffinton, Burlingame, Cadwals Emrie, Etheridge, Flagler, Fuller of Pennsy. of Alabama, Spinner, Stanton, Strauahan,

burne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois Washburn of Maine, Watson, Wells, Williams Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth-119. Edmundson, Elliott, Florence, Foster Good Hall of Iowa, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Il

Tennessee, Kidwell, Lake, Lumpkin, McQueer

Orr, Packer, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers Ruffin, Shorter, Stewart, Walker, Warner, and The resolutions of the committee as am were then agreed to.

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, at nine o'clock moved that the House adjourn; which motio prevailed—yeas 84, nays 63.

And at half-past nine o'clock, after a session

of ten hours and a half, the House adjourned. Saturday, February 28, 1857. SENATE. The Indian appropriation bill, with Senat

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial a

Albert G. Brown

- 1863 - 1861 John P. Hale James Bell

THE SENATE-(Sixty-two

House bill prohibiting obscene importations, &c., was passed.

Mr. Collamer, from the Committee on Post
Office, reported bill, with amendments, for carrying the mails between Valparaiso and right to come to this city and address proper

A resolution in regard to the pay to be allowed General Scott, with his new title of Lieu-

tenant General, led to a protracted discussion, which was interrupted by the special order. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill of the House, to supply deficiencies in the current and contingent expenses for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1858.

Among the amendments reported by the Committee on Finance, was one to strike out to; and the bill was laid on the table. the appropriation of \$185,000 for books which had been purchased by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, under the orders of that pend the rules to enable him to submit the fol-

body, for the use of the members. owing resolution: Mr. Collamer moved to amend by striking out the appropriation, and inserting in lieu House on the state of the Union be discharged thereof an appropriation of thirty thousand from the further consideration of the bill of the dollars to indemnify the Clerk for what may have been paid out by him in the purchase of | Fear river, North Carolina, and that the House books under the resolution of the House of proceed to its consideration; and that when July 7, 1856, provided that the accounts of the so under consideration it shall be in order to the Committee of the Whole from the further Clerk shall be submitted to the accounting offi- submit an amendment thereto, embracing simicers of the Treasury, and he shall be allowed lar appropriations for various other rivers and for the sum which shall be legally proven to harbors. have been expended in the purchase of said books; and all books now on hand, and which suspend the rules was agreed to-yeas 124, may not have been so distributed, shall be de- nays 55. posited in the Library of Congress, for the use of the United States; and also providing that | tion, and, the question being taken, it was disany member or members who may have re-ceived any part of the said books shall account voting in favor thereof:

Clerk, and shall pay for the same, unless the Barbour, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billingbooks shall be returned. The amendment of Mr. Collamer having been agreed to, the bill, after undergoing further amendments, was reported to the Senate, the amendments concurred in, and the bill read

for the same at the cost price paid by the

a third time and passed.

Evening Session. A committee of conference was appointed on the disagreeing votes of the House and Senate on the Post Office appropriation bill, and also a committee of conference on the tariff bill. The civil and diplomatic bill was taken up, and the amendment appropriating twelve thousand dollars for a mission to Persia was agreed

to, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Biggs, Brodhead, Brown, Cass, Clay, Dodge, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Iverson, James, Jones of Iowa, Mason, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Stuart, Toucey, Weller, Wilson, Wright, and Yulee-25. NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Bell of N. Hampshire,

Bell of Tennessee, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Butler, Collamer, Durkee, Fish, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Mallory, Nourse, Pugh, Slidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs, Trumbull, and Wade-21.

Mr. Brown moved to amend the eighth amendment by inserting his bill, making it the duty of the several heads of Departments to apportion their clerks among the States of the Union. according to representation in the House of Representatives, giving to each of the Territories and to the District of Columbia the number due to one Representative. Rejected by the following vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Bright, Brown, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Houston, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pugh, Reed, Rusk, Thompson of Kentucky, Trumbull, Wade, Weller, and

NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Bell of N. Hampshire. Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Brodhead, Butler, Cass, Clay, Collamer, Dodge, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick Foot, Foster, Harlan, Hunter, Mason, Nourse, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Toombs, Toucey, Wilson, and Wright-27.

Several amendments were agreed to, and the bill was reported to the Senate. It was now after eleven o'clock, and several

motions to adjourn were resisted, when Mr. Stuart, with a view to ascertain whether there was a quorum present, moved that the Senate adjourn, and asked the yeas and nays on the motion; which were ordered, and the vote stood as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Bell of New Hampshire.

Benjamin, Brodhead, Clay, Fitch, Foster, Houson, Nourse, Pugh, Seward, Trumbull, and NAYS-Messrs. Biggs, Crittenden, Douglas,

Fitzpatrick, Foot, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs, Wade, Weller, and Wil The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE. The Senate having insisted upon its amend-

ments to the Indian appropriation bill disagreed | next, were read and filed. to by the House, and requested a committee of On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the

House insisted on its disagreement to said six years from the 4th of March, 1857; which amendments, and granted the conference re-The House proceeded to consider the follow-

ing resolutions, reported by the select commit- ing Slavery in the Territories-the resolution as tee to investigate alleged corrupt combinations | follows : among members:

**Resolved*, That Francis S. Edwards, a member of this House from the State of New York, Michigan, we respectfully demand of our Sena-

did, on the 23d day of December last, attempt tors and earnestly ask of our Representatives to induce Robert T. Paine, a member of this in Congress to resist to the utmost the admis House from the State of North Carolina, to sion of any more slave States in the Union, and vote contrary to the dictates of his judgment | to use their best exertions to secure the imme and conscience, on a bill making a grant of diate admission of Kansas as a free State, the lands to aid in the construction of a railroad repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, and in the Territory of Minnesota, by holding out | the prohibition by law of Slavery in all the Terri a pecuniary consideration to the said Paine for | tories and in the District of Columbia." Resolved, That the said Francis S. Edwards by him in 1850 and 1854.

be and he is hereby expelled from this House. Mr. Edwards remarked, that since he had the 10th inst. been a member of the House, he could say honestly, and with a clear conscience, that he had never given any vote upon any measure or curring herein,) That the 16th and 17th joint upon any bill that had not received the convictions of his judgment and his heart. No pecuniary nor selfish considerations had ever en-He had become satisfied, however, from the the Senate to inquire into the report in relaseveral votes that had been indicated on simi- tion to the proper construction of the act of lar resolutions, that, although friends upon August, 1856, submitted a report, which was every side of the House, without distinction of ordered to be printed: party, sympathized with him in the embarrassing position he was forced to assume, and wished that the resolutions were of a different elected after the first day of the first regula character, yet, from the course of circum- session of Congress, his compensation is not to stances, and the sentiments of their own im- commence until the time of his election, and mediate locality, they felt constrained to vote in accordance with the recommendation of the until the end of his term.] committee, and perhaps in some instances contrary to the dictates of their better judgment. To relieve all such kind friends—and he knew there were many such—he had determined upon resigning his seat. He had already communicated th efact to the Governer of the State of New York, his resignation to take effect whenever he should announce it upon the floor of the House, which he now did.

Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsyvania, moved that the resolutions be laid on the table; which motion was agreed to.

The question was then stated to be on the Treasury of the United States with the several following resolution, appended to the general States, was read, and referred to the Committee report of the committee: Resolved, That James W. Simonton be ex-

Disagreed to, and the bill was read a third

of a bill by means of the public press or by

using free speech among his neighbors? Such

the people would laugh it to utter scorn.

by the select committee.

laid on the table.

81, nays 96.

on Finance. Mr. Seward introduced a joint resolution, repelled from the floor of the House as a relating to the compensation of Chaplains to Congress; which was read a third time, and Mr. Sage, of New York, moved to include

in the resolution the name of F. F. C. Triplett, This resolution gives the Chaplains \$750 per who also had access to the floor of the House

The Senate resumed the consideration of th Mr. Kelsey demanded the previous question. bill making appropriation for the civil and judicial expenses of the Government; which, And the resolution as amended was agreed ter having been amended, was reported to The question was stated to be on the bill to the Senate,

protect the people against corrupt and secret influences in matters of legislation, reported bill read a third time, and passed. The amendments were concurred in, and the The question being on the third reading of

The bill making appropriation for the support of the army was taken up, and discussed to the hour of recess, and amended in numer-Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, moved that it be ous particulars. Among others, Mr. Jones offered an amendment, authorizing the Government to receive the "Hermitage" proffered time; and the question being on its passage- by the Legislature of Tennessee to the Govern-Mr. Quitman again moved that it be laid on ment on certain conditions,

the table; which motion did not prevail-yeas Agreed to-yeas 22, navs 20, Mr. Toombs moved to amend the bill, by The bill was then passed—yeas 104, nays adding the House joint resolution in relation to the pay of Lieutenant General Scott, as an Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved to re- additional section. consider the vote just taken. He wished to know if gentlemen really intended to put a man

The hour for taking a recess having arrived, no question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Toombs.

in the penitentiary who advocated the passage Evening Session. The Senate then proceeded to consider the a bill had never been heard of either in a free army bill, the question being on the amendment Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Thom the "Hermitage," on certain conditions. It Wright, and Yulee- 40.

Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, contended that was decided in the negative-yeas 24, nays 30 the bill proposed to punish any man who should exercise a right that was secured to every citical the joint resolution of the House in relative add the joint resolution of the House in relative to the proposed to punish any man who should exercise a right that was secured to every citical the proposed to punish any man who should exercise a right that was secured to every citical the proposed to punish any man who should exercise a right that was secured to every citical that was the every citical that was secured to every citical that was secured to every citical that was the every citical that we want that was the every citical that was the the bill proposed to punish any man who should zen by the Constitution—the right to influence | tion to the pay of Lieut. Gen. Scott, which was decided in the affirmative—yeas 27, nays 23. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Hunter, from the committee of conference arguments and proper reasons to every member, on the part of the Senate on the disagreeing A resolution submitted by Mr. Wilson was and it was his duty to do so, if he thought he votes of the two Houses on the bill to reduce adopted, calling for correspondence between the President and Governor Geary. could thereby promote public policy or private the duty on imports and for other purposes submitted a report, which was agreed to. The Senate then proceeded to the considera tions urged against the bill, stating that the tion of the bill making appropriation for the

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, replied to the objec

Winslow, Woodruff, and Woodworth-106.

Oliver, of New York, Orr, Packer, Perry,

Mr. Knowlton, of Maine, moved to reconsider

Wright of Tennessee-65.

—yeas 105, nays 50.

voting in the affirmative.

passed-yeas 102, nays 49.

egislation in an appropriation bill.

House adjourned-yeas 81, navs 75.

Monday, March 2, 1857.

SENATE.

The credentials of the Hon. James R. Doo

ttle, elected a Senator by the Legislature o

Wisconsin for six years from the 4th of March

Mr. Cass presented the credentials of th

Hon. Jesse D. Bright, elected a Senator of the

on the tariff.

were read and filed.

On motion by Mr. Stuart.

Mr. Toombs, from the Committee on the Ju

diciary, to which was referred the resolution of

[The report was understood to express the

The report from the Committee on the Judi-

ciary in relation to the contested seat of Mr.

Reports on the Indian and Post Office appro-

The bill from the House of Representatives.

provide for the deposit of the surplus in the

priation bills, from the committee of conference

residue of present session

from Mr. Fitch.

were read and agreed to.

on the table.

tion to reconsider on the table.

navs 123.

committee had recommended it to the House | naval service, and, after the adoption of sev

as a measure that would tend to remedy the eral amendments, adjourned at one o'clock A.M. evils which had induced the House to order the HOUSE. late investigation. He moved to lay the mo-Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported, with an amend-ment, House bill to provide for the deposit of The motion was not agreed to-yeas 56, the surplus in the Treasury of the United States | House bills of a private character were dis The motion to reconsider was then agreed with the several States, and for other purposes,

and demanded the previous question The Speaker stated the question to be on the Several attempts were made to lay on the table, but at last it was read a third time, and -yeas 119, nays 79. Mr. Howard, from the committee of confer-Resolved, That the Committee of the Whole ence on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Indian appropriation bill, submitted a

report; which was agreed to. The bill is House to continue the improvement of the Cape Mr. Kennett moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to submit a motion to discharge consideration of the bill making an appropria

tion for the removal of impediments to the navigation of the Mississippi river by contract-The question was taken, and the motion to yeas 109, nays 53. The House then proceeded to consider the said bill; when the bill was read a third time,

Mr. Washburne then submitted his resoluand passed—yeas 105, nays 68.
Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, submitted a report on the amendments of the Senate to the deficiency YEAS-Messrs. Akers, Albright, Allison, Ball, | bill, recommending that they be non-concurred in, in order that they might be referred to a hurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, committee of conference.

Brenton, Broom, Buffinton, Burlingame, Camp The said committee was appointed bell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, submitted a report Clark of Connecticut, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, from the committee of conference on the disa-Covode, Cullen, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of greeing votes of the two Houses on the bill re-Massachusetts, Dean, Denver, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Emrie, Eustis, poses.

lagler, Florence, Galloway, Hall of Massachu-Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, then proceeded to exsetts, Harlan, Harris of Maryland, Harrison, plain the report, premising that this question Haven, Herbert, Hodges, Holloway, Horton of should be withdrawn from the politics of the Haven, Herbert, Hodges, Holloway, Horton of New York, Horton of Ohio, Hughston, Kelly, time; and that, however objectionable to the Kelsey, Kennett, King, Knapp, Knight, Knox, recommendations just read, it should be borne Mace, McCarty, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, in mind that they had been unanimously agreed Nichols, Norton, Paine, Parker, Peck, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Porter, Pringle, Purviance, the committee of conference. It was not such oberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sandidge, Sapp, | a bill as suited him, and he was authorized to ott, Seward, Sherman, Stanton, Stranahan, say that there was no one member of the comappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, mittee who was entirely satisfied with its prorson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, visions; but concessions were made, as they Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Ill., must necessarily be, in order to carry any

ashburn of Maine, Watson, Wells, Williams, measure He then explained that the one hundred per NAYS-Messrs. Allen, Barclay, Bennett of cent. schedule, and so much of the old forty Miss., Bocock, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Camp- per cent. schedule as was not reduced to the bell of Ky., Carlile, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb lower schedules, or placed on the free list, were f Ala., Craige, Crawford, Day, Dowdell, Ed. brought down to thirty per cent. The forty per indson, Elliott, English, Evans, Faulkner, cent. schedule, including all spices and articles oster, Fuller of Maine, Garnett, Goode, Hall not produced in this country, and which entered f Iowa, Harris of Ala., Harris of Illinois, Hoff- into general consumption, were either placed man, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Keitt, on the free list, or brought down to the four Knowlton, Lumpkin, H. Marshall of Ky., Marper cent. schedule. Many articles were dropshall of Ill., McMullin, McQueen, Miller, Millson, ped from the thirty per cent. and placed on the lower schedules; and so with regard to interike, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Ricaud, Ruffin, mediate schedules between C and I. avage, Shorter, Smith of Alabama, Spinner, House yielded to the amendment of the Senate tewart, Talbott, Taylor, Vail, Walker, Warner, which proposed a reduction of the higher Wheeler, Wood, Wright of Mississippi, and schedules to thirty per cent., and in the compromise had procured substantially their free

the vote just taken; which motion was agreed respe-The other schedules were reduced twenty The question recurring on the adoption of per cent. The remainder of the old thirty per House for the 34th Congress, the Sergeant atthe resolution, it was put, and decided in the cent. schedule was brought down to twenty-four negative—yeas 113, nays 60—two-thirds not | per cent. The twenty-five per cent. schedule On motion of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, under a cent. to fifteen; the fifteen to twelve; the ten resignation, or by a vote of this House, and uspension of the rules, the House proceeded to eight; and that part of the old five per cent. that the Speaker issue his certificate in accordto consider the bill of the Senate for the relief | which had not been placed on the free list was

list, conceding some immaterial points in that

of Donn Piatt, and it was read a third time and | brought down to four per cent. The committee had treated iron, sugar, hemp A committee of conference was appointed and lead, on the principle of equality, reducing each one alike. He believed that the iron in On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the terest might well afford a reduction of duty, House proceeded to consider the amendments | in order to have stability and permanency, and of the Senate to the Post Office appropriation to have the question withdrawn from party bill, when one of the said amendments was politics, and placed on a firm and stable basis. on the ground that they proposed independent | House and the country, and therefore demanded the previous question.

And then, at a quarter past six o'clock, the The Tariff being under consideration Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, moved that the report be laid on the table. Disagreed toyeas 69, nays 126. Mr. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, moved that

the House adjourn—yeas 33, nays 160.
Mr. Robison, of Pennsylvania, moved that
there be a call of the House—yeas 29, nays 152. House adjourn. Decided in the negative. The question was taken on the report of the committee of conference, and it was agreed to-

United States by the Legislature of Indiana for reas 124, navs 71. On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the House took up the bill making appropriations Mr. Cass presented a preamble and joint res olution of the Legislature of Michigan respectfor the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of Government, and proceeded to conder the amendments of the Senate thereto. All of the amendments, with a very few ex

eptions, were non-concurred in; among them, hat appropriating twenty thousand dollars for compensation and mileage of members of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, and of officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of said Assembly.

A committee of conference was then asked. On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the House took up the army appropriation bill, and a committee of conference was requested of the

Mr. Cass read extracts from speeches made The House proceeded to consider the bill of he Senate making a grant of land to the Ter-Consideration of the subject postponed until ritory of Minnesota, in alternate sections, to aid n the construction of certain railroads in said Territory, and it was read a second and third Resolved, (the House of Representatives con time and passed—yeas 87, nays 60. And then, at two o'clock, A. M., the House rule of the two Houses be suspended for the

adjourned. Tuesday, March 3, 1857. SENATE. Mr. Geyer presented the credentials of Hon. Trusten Polk. Senator of Missouri, for six years

from the 4th of March. On motion by Mr. Johnson. Resolved, That the printing ordered during the ensuing special session of the Senate shall be executed by the printer to the Senate for

the present Congress. The bill from the House of Representatives to be computed at the rate prescribed by law making appropriation for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending 30th June, 1858, was returned from the House with certain amend-Fitch was taken up, and, after a speech from ments of the Senate, and a committee of con-Mr. Trumbull against the report, and a reply

ference was appointed. The Senate then proceeded to consider On motion by Mr. Weller, the report was laid the bill making appropriation for certain civil expenses of the Government for the year endng 30th June, 1858.

> A very large number of amendments were ffered to this bill, the great majority of which were agreed to, among which were the following offered by Mr. Pratt.

> For continuing the improvement of North Capitol street, including a bridge over the railroad at Dstreet north, to Massachusetts avenue. For repaying Pennsylvania avenue at the ntersection of Seventh street, the width of said

> street, on the plan known as the "Belgin pave-For enclosing with a wooden fence and im proving the triangular spaces formed by the intersection of New York and Massachusetts avenues and Tenth and Twelfth streets, \$1,500.

> For enclosing with iron railing and improving triangular spaces on Pennsylvania venue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, \$16,229.

> Mr. Mason offered an amendment for repairs of the Long Bridge over the Potomac river at Washington. Rejected—yeas 13, nays 35. Mr. Bayard offered an amendment, making an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars for the dome of the Capitol; which was agreed to.

Mr. Bayard also offered an amendment of one million of dollars for continuing the Washington aqueduct, which was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell of New Hampshire, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Collamer, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster. Green, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mason, Nourse, Pratt, or in a despotic country, and should it pass, on concurring in the amendment, to receive son of New Jersey, Toucey, Trumbull, Wilson,

NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Biggs, Harlan, Pugh, Reid, and Wade-6.

Mr. Bayard then moved, as an amendment the bill reported by him from the Committee on Public Buildings, to enlarge the public grounds surrounding the Capitol Mr. Douglas moved to amend the amendment, which in effect was greatly to enlarge the

area to be taken in. Adopted.

The Senate was engaged from half-past six antil near twelve o'clock, meridian, of the 4th March, in discussing the numerous amend offered to the bill making appropriation for the civil and miscellaneous expenses of Govern ment, and receiving reports of committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the several appropriation bills. During intervals of the session, numerous

Evening Session.

posed of. Resolutions of thanks were unanimously adopted for the very able and impartial man ner in which the chair had been filled by Senators Bright and Mason, during the present ses

sion of Congress. At five o'clock, A. M., the Senate took a re cess until nine o'clock, at which hour it again assembled, and received and agreed to various reports made from the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two branches, and continued in session until a few minute before 12. meridian.

The President pro tem. then administered the oath to the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States, and he took the chair as President of the Senate. Mr. Breckinridge returned his acknowledg

ments in a brief speech, after which the Senate adjourned to one o'clock. At one o'clock the Senate met, and, after the arrival of the President of the United States, proceeded with him to the east portico of the Capitol, where, after having delivered his inangural address before the countless thousands assembled to greet him, the Senate retired to its chamber and adjourned until 12 o'clock to-

Mr. Mace, of Indiana, from the committee of

conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, submitted a report thereon; which, after explanation, was agreed to-yeas 95, nays 44. So the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the House tock up the naval appropriation bill, returned from the Senate with amendments when Mr. C. moved that all the said amendments be non-concurred in, and that a committee of conference be asked on the disagreeing votes

of the two Houses. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Granger, of New York, under a suspension of the rules, the House took up the resolution of the Senate relating to the compensation of chaplains to Congress; and it was read three times and passed.

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to increase the pay of the cadets at West Point Academy from twenty-six to thirty dollars per month; which was read three times, and passed. On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the House took up the fortification bill, returned from the Senate with ten amendments; when

all the said amendments were concurred in. So the bill is passed. Mr. Simmons, of New York, from the Comelected to fill vacancies, accompanied by the

following resolution: Resolved, That in making up the accounts arms be directed to compute their salaries from the day upon which their predecessors respectwas brought down to nineteen; the twenty per | ively ceased to be members, either by death, ance with this construction of the act.

The resolution was agreed to. Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, submitted a report thereon, recommending that the House concur in various amendments of sundry amendments, and stating that the committee had been unable to agree on the amendment of the Senate appropriating \$20,000 for the expenses of the Legislature of Kansas.

The report was agreed to-yeas 96, nays 68. The question recurring on the only point of difference between the two Houses on the billviz: the amendment making an appropriation for the Kansas Legislature-

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, moved that Mr. Todd, of Pennsylvania, moved that the the House insist on its disagreement to the said amendment. Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved that the House recede from its disagreement to said

amendment: which motion was disagreed to The question recurring on the motion to insist, it was put, and decided in the affirmative-

yeas 85, nays 83. Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the army appropriation bill, submitted a report thereon; which was

So the bill is passed. On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the House further insisted on its disagreements to the amendments of the Senate to the deficiency bill, and granted the conference requested by

that body. On motion of Mr. Mace, of Indiana, the House took up the post route bill, and concurred in the amendments of the Senate thereto. So the bill is passed. Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, from the committee

of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the naval appropriation bill, submitted a report thereon, which, among other things, increased the number of seamen from 7.500 to 8.500, and appropriated one million of dollars, for the construction of five sloops of war, to be fitted with screw propellers. The report was agreed to-yeas 90, nays 73.

So the bill is passed. Our report closed last night with the adop tion of the report of the committee of confer ence on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the naval appropriation bill—yeas 90, navs 73. So that the bill thus passed.

Mr. Caskie, of Virginia, moved to take up Senate bill in addition to an act more effectual ly to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the

House took up the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government for the year snding June 30, 1858, and non concurred in the one hundred and three amend aents of the Senate thereto, and asked a com-

Mr. Pringle, of New York, submitted a renor from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the defiiency appropriation bill, stating that the committee had been unable to agree. He moved that the House further insist on its disagree ment to the amendments of the Senate, and ask another committee of conference.

Agreed to—yeas 82, nays 68. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, reported that the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill making ap propriations for the executive, legislative, and unable to agree. He moved that the House adhere to its disagreement to the question in lispute, viz: the amendment of the Senate appropriating \$20,000 for mileage and compensaion of the members, officers, &c., of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas.

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the said amendment; which motion was decided in the negative, by the casting vote of the Speakeryeas 75, navs 75. The question recurring on the motion of Mr.

Morrill, it was put, and decided in the nega-Mr. Houston, of Alabama, then renewed the motion that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment. Pending which, Mr. Morgan, of New York, moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered. Decided in

the negative. So the bill is passed. Morning Session. Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a hill making an appro-

greeing votes of the two Houses on the defiency bill having been unable to agree-Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that the House

orther insist on its disagreement to the amend-

nents of the Senate, and to ask a third con-

rence; which motion was agreed to. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the committee conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government or the year ending June 30, 1858, submitted a eport on the one hundred and three amendhat, were he to enter upon an explanation of e session. He moved the previous question.

7, nays 67. So the bill is passed. On motion of Mr. Tyson, of Pennsylvania, e resolution for the purchase of Dr. Kane's forthcoming work on Arctic explorations, and the Constitution and the Union, is the duty of or the presentation of medals to Dr. Kane, his preserving the Government free from the taint ficers, and men, was taken up, and the amendent of the Senate thereto concurred in. Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, (Mr. Haven, of New York, in the chair,) offered the follow-

Resolved. That the thanks of this House are ue, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. N. P. Banks, jr., for the able, impartial, and dignified manner, in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker during the present Congress.

The resolution was then agreed to-yeas 119, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted a report agreeing votes of the two Houses on the defincy bill. He stated that the report had been a proviso that they should be deposited in a suffers in the estimation of the people. This public library in each district.

The report was agreed to. So the bill is Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, (the hour of twelve 'clock having arrived,) then moved that the House adjourn without day.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The following is a copy of the Inaugural Address delivered yesterday by the Hon. as to the defence of our extended seacoast. JAMES BUCHANAN on his installation as Presideat of the United States for the ensuing four

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitu-

on of the United States." In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore armony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many genera- which ought to govern in the adjustment of a tions. Convinced that I owe my election to e inherent love for the Constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct for the improvement of the remainder, yet we mittee on the Judiciary, submitted a report on in administering the Government, except the should never forget that it is our cardinal policy the subject of the compensation of members desire ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my coun-

of members elected to fill vacancies in this dential contest in which the passions of our them a hardy and independent race of honest fellow-citizens were excited to the highest de- and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes gree by questions of deep and vital importance; for our children and our children's children, as but when the people proclaimed their will, the | well as for those exiles from foreign shores who tempest at once subsided, and all was calm.

The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was religious liberty. Such emigrants have done heard, and instant submission followed. Our much to promote the growth and prosperity of own country could alone have exhibited so the country. They have proved faithful, both grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity in peace and in war. After becoming citizens f man for self-government.

Congress to apply this simple rule—that the will of the majority shall govern—to the settle—should ever be kindly recognised. ment of the question of domestic Slavery in late Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to and the question, whether this grant should be exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people liberally or strictly construed, has more or less thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also istration, that long experience and observation prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas have convinced me that a strict construction of shall be admitted as a State, it "shall be re- the powers of the Government is the only true ceived into the Union with or without Slavery, as well as the only safe, theory of the Constituas their Constitution may prescribe at the time tion. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful A difference of opinion has arisen, in regard

tory shall decide this question for themselves. This is, happily, a matter of but little practical importance. Resides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that under the Nebraska-Kansas act the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a this is absolutely necessary for the defence of Constitution, with a view to its admission as a any State or Territory of the Union against State into the Union. But, be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of gress has power "to declare war," "to raise the Government of the United States to secure and support armies," "to provide and maintain to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. invasions." Thus endowed, in an ample man-This sacred right of each individual must be ner, with the war-making power, the correspreserved. That being accomplished, nothing ponding duty is required, that "the United can be fairer than to leave the people of a

only to the Constitution of the United States. ty-a principle as ancient as free government others of more pressing and practical impor- | tice of constructing military roads. tance. Throughout the whole progress of this

each other, and has even seriously endangered the sound sense and sober judgment of the peojects which but a few years ago excited and exasperated the public mind have passed away, and are now nearly forgotten. But this question of domestic Slavery is of far graver impordicial expenses of the Government, had been should the agitation continue, it may eventual tance than any mere political question, because. tion of our countrymen where the institution however admirable in itself, and however pro ductive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-lov ing man, therefore, exert his best influence to

> row view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The hare reference to from them in return. a single consideration will be conclusive on

together the North and the South, the East and with our own. Even our acquisitions from cal lines of jealous and hostile States, and you the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into nsignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the Confederacy-to the North not more than to the South, to the East not more ents of the Senate to the said bill, remarking | than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence nem, it would consume the remaining hours of that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect The previous question was seconded, and form of government and union ever devised by nder the operation thereof the report of the | man, will not suffer it to perish until it shall ommittee of conference was agreed to-yeas have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious

> liberty throughout the world. Next in importance to the maintenance of or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of Republics; and his tory proves that when this has decayed, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed

forever. Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus is its treasury. This almost necessarily give birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditure, and begets a race rom the committee of conference on the dis- of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedient ncy bill. He stated that the report had been to obtain public money. The purity of official animously adopted by the Senate, and that agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is susgave certain books to the new members, with | pected, and the character of the Government

is in itself a very great evil. The natural mode of relief from this embar rassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great national objects for which a clear warrant can be found in the Constitution Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt; a reasonable increase of the navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage affoat, now greater than that of any other nation, as well

It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary t lefray the expenses of a wise, economical, and efficient administration of the Government. To reach this point, it was necessary to resort to a odification of the tariff; and this has, I trust. been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those ecessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch, for the purpose of benefiting favored corporations. ndividuals, or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality revenue tariff. But the squandering of the public money sinks

into comparative insignificance as a temptation to corruption, when compared with the squandering of the public lands. No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public ands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them to reserve these lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories by furnishing they are entitled, under the Constitution and What a happy conception, then, was it for laws, to be placed on a perfect equality with

The Federal Constitution is a grant from the divided political parties from the beginning Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my Admin powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injurious and unto the point of time when the people of a Terri- happy consequences. Many such instance night be adduced, if this were the proper occaion. Neither is it necessary for the public

service to strain the language of the Constitu tion; because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the Government, both in peace and in war, have been granted, either in express terms or by the plainest implication. Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, yet consider it clear that, under the war-making power, Congress may appropriate money to wards the construction of a military road, when

foreign invasion. Under the Constitution, Cona navy," and to call forth the militia, to "repel states shall protect each of them (the States) Territory, free from all foreign interference, to against invasion." Now, how is it possible decide their own destiny for themselves, subject afford this protection to California and our Paonly to the Constitution of the United States.

The whole Territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignstates, over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic itself - everything of a practical nature has States to meet and to repel the invader? In been decided. No other question remains for the event of a war with a naval Power much adjustment; because all agree that, under the stronger than our own, we should then have Constitution, Slavery in the States is beyond the | no other available access to the Pacific coast; reach of any human power except that of the because such a Power would instantly close respective States themselves wherein it exists. the route across the isthmus of Central Amer-May we not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given to defend all the States, it should yet deny to birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his them, by any fair construction, the only possi-Country, will speedily become extinct? Most ble means by which one of these States can happy will it be for the country when the pub- be defended. Besides, the Government, ever lic mind shall be diverted from this question to | since its origin, has been in the constant prac-

It might also be wise to consider whether the agitation, which has scarcely known any inter- love for the Union which now animates our felission for more than twenty years, whilst it low-citizens on the Pacific coast may not be has been productive of no positive good to any impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide human being, it has been the prolific source of for them, in their remote and isolated condigreat evils to the master, to the slave, and to tion, the only means by which the power of the the whole country. It has alienated and States, on this side of the Rocky Mountains, can estranged the people of the sister States from reach them in sufficient time to "protect" them 'against invasion." I forbear for the present the very existence of the Union. Nor has the from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system, most egnomical mode in which the Government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many of the diffiple. Time is a great corrective. Political sub- culties in the way, which now appear formidable, will in a great degree vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained. It may be proper that, on this occasion, I should make some brief remarks in regard to

our rights and duties as a member of the great ly endanger the personal safety of a large por- family of nations. In our intercourse with them, there are some plain principles, approved exists. In that event, no form of government, by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce, and friendship, with all nations, and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow-men, uppress this agitation, which, since the recent | wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplo islation of Congress, is without any legiti- macy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more nor accepting less than is It is an evil omen of the times, that men our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns have been presented of the pecuniary profits of any, unless this shall be imperatively re and local advantages which would result to dif- quired by the great law of self-preservation. To ferent States and sections from its dissolution, avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim and of the comparative injuries which such an of our policy ever since the days of Washing event would inflict on other States and section, and its wisdom no one will attempt to distions. Even descending to this low and narpute. In short, we ought to do justice, in a kindly spirit, to all nations, and require justice

It is our glory that, whilst other nations have priation for the extra allowance granted to the | this point. We at present enjoy a free trade | extended their dominions by the sword, we have employees of the House by the resolution passed | throughout our extensive and expanding coun- never acquired any territory except by fair during Monday's session; and it was read three try, such as the world has never witnessed. purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, voluntary determination of a brave, kindred, on noble rivers and arms of the sea, which bind and independent people, to blend their destinies

the West, of our Confederacy. Annihilate this | Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take trade, arrest its free progress by the geograph- advantage of the fortune of war against a sister Republic, we purchased these possessions, un lestroy the prosperity and onward march of der the treaty of peace, for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain, if, in the progress of events we shall still further extend our possessions Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people, un der the protection of the American flag, have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous, and happy. Their trade with the est of the world has rapidly increased; and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress.

I shall now proceed to take the oath pre scribed by the Constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, ha arrived at New York, with the California mails of the 5th February. The subjoined intellience is extracted from the journals of the atest date :

A measure has been introduced in the Senate,

making provision for the legalization of the unconstitutionally-contracted debt by the people themselves. The bill is a good one, and will pass. Aside from this subject, the proceedings of our sitting Legislature have been confined to matters of local interest. The Legislature is now instituting inquiries nto the conduct of the State Treasurer, who has transferred \$124,000 from the the State treasury, ostensibly for the purpose of paying

the July interest on our State bonds. The only ecurity he exhibits for the amount is a pens bond of the Pacific Express Company, in the sum of \$124,000, to be paid to the Treasure in default of the payment of the July interest. The Mariposa Gazette gives the proceeding of a meeting held on the 17th instant, at Mari posa, of the citizens of that place, in regard to the Fremont claim. The objects of the mee ing were declared to be, asserting of the settler's right, title, and interest, to the mining and other property now in their possession, situated on

the purpose of securing a concert of action among the miners and settlers residing and holding property on said claim. The severe snow storms have retarded the labors of the miners in the northern mines. In other portions of the State, the mines are vielding gloriously. The Eldorado Gulch, near Hornitas, yielded \$4,000 within the past fortnight; one piece of quartz yielded \$1,200. The firm of Kalkman & Co., dry goods im porters in this city, have failed for upwards of

the land claimed by Col. Fremont, and also for

The Chinese population of this city com menced the celebration of their New Year or the 25th ultimo, and continued the festivitie two days. Tables laden with choice delicacie were prepared, and the time was passed in

easting and visiting each other. Oregon and Washington. The dates from Portland are to the 24th, and from Crescent City to the 28th January. The news from the Dalles states that the stock is all dying. The Indians are suffering for pro visions. An express from Wallawalla brings the intelligence that the officers and men at the military post are reduced to half rations At Simcoe Valley, the forces are in the same

The dates from Puget Sound are to the 16th nstant. No news of importance. The Washngton Legislature convened on the 5th. The ndians are still in a state of hostility. SEVERE STORM .- Philadelphia, March 2 .-

evening, and still continues. It is now from two to three inches deep, and badly drifted. THE STORM .- New York, March 2 .- Acounts from the eastward and our experience here show the storm of yesterday, last night

A furious snow storm commenced here last

and to-day, to have been the heaviest of the Boston, March 2.-We have a tremendous Savannah, is ashore at Hull, and it is feared

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY FOR THE ERA. sements for this paper, and engage to deliver it punctu ally. Friends of the Era, please call. JOSEPH HUGHES, 5 Walnut Place (Back of 84 Walnut st., above 3d.)

THE ERA can always be found at J. W. SULLIVANS News Room, San Francisco, California.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A retired elergyman, restored to health in a few days

make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the

NALL, 59 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. THE WORLD'S FAIR OF ALL NATIONS Among the noticeable things on exhibition at the Crysts alace, we saw the contribution of New Pills, from the medicines, this fact shows that his remedies are not placed in that category by the authorities. Indeed, we have

by scientific men, and have seen lately that his Pills are

BROWN'S BRONCHTAL TROCHES or Lozenges, are of great value in affections of the thros or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. W cheerfully recommend them to others. All Druggis

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The annexed statement of Professor A. A. Hayes, M D., State Assayer, is ample testimony of the scientific manner in which this medicine is compounded, and recmmends it to Professional Men: 'An opinion having been asked for of rae, in conse

quence of the formula for preparing Oxygenated Bitter acing known to me, I express the following in form: "The composition of these Bitters includes those medical substances which experienced physicians have long resorted to for special action on the system, when deranged by Fevers, Dyspepsia, Agues, and General Debility, resulting from exposure or climate influence.

"These are rendered permanent, and remain active i

used in larger or smaller doses, would prove a valual ieneral Medicine, which experience has demonstrated. "In this medicine, no metallic sults can be found, a ne most delicate chemical trials. Assayer to the State of Mass. "No. 1 Pine street, Boston, December 16, 1852."

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington stre

Boston, Massachusetts, Proprietors. Sold by their agen

SITUATION WANTED.

AN OFFER TO THE LADIES.

pies sent free. There is not a town in the United States, not ever

Asa Biggs

MAINE

MARYLAND. Anthony Kennedy James A. Pearce -RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

Democrats, (in Roman) - Opposition, (in Italics) - Vacancies and doubtful -THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Two hundred and thirty-four members.

1. A. B. Greenwood.* 2. Ed. A. Warren. DELAWARE. 1. William G. Whiteley. FLORIDA 1. George S. Hawkins. ILLINOIS. 1. E. B. Washburn.*† 6. Thos. L. Harris.*

2. J. E. Farnsworth.†

6. James M. Grigg.

2. Jas. Buffinton.*†

W. S. Damrell.*†

ARKANSAS.

3. Owen Lovejoy.† 8. Robert Smith. 4. William Kellogg.† 9. S. S. Marshall. 5. Isaac N. Morris. INDIANA. 1. James Lockhart. 8. James Wilson. † Wm. H. English.* 3. James Hughes. 9. Schuyler Colfax.* 4. James B. Foley. 10. Sam. Brenton. * David Kilgore.† 11. John U. Pettit.*†

7. Jas. C. Allen.*

9. Eli Thayer.

1. Sam. R. Curtis.† 2. Timothy Davis. MAINE. 1. John M. Wood.*+ 4. F. H. Morse.+ 2. Chas. J. Gitman. 5. I. Washburn, jr. * 3. N. Abbott.† 6. S. C. Foster.f MASSACHUSETTS 1. Robert B. Hall.*† 7. N. P. Banks.*+ 8. C. L. Knapp.*†

4. L. B. Comins.*+ 10. C. C. Chaffee. *† 5. A. Burlingame. *† 11. Henry L. Dawes. 6. Timothy Davis. *+ 1. W. A. Howard.*† 3. D. Walbridge.*† 2. Henry Waldron.*† 4. D. C. Leach. MISSOURI. 1. F. P. Blair, jr.†

5. S. H. Woodson. †
6. John S. Phelps.*
7. Sam. Caruthers.* - Anderson. ‡ 3. Jas. S. Green. 4. — Craig. 1 NEW JERSEY. 4. John Huyler. 1. I. D. Clawson.*+ 2. G. R. Robbins. *† 5. J. R. Wortendyke. 3. G. B. Adrian.

1. John A. Searing. 18. C. B. Cochrane. 19. Oliver A. Morse. 20. O. B. Matteson.* 2. George Taylor. Dan. E. Sickles. John Kelly.* 21. H. Bennett.*† 5. Wm. B. Maclay. 22. H. C. Goodwin. 23. Chas. B. Hoard.† 24. A. P. Granger.*† 25. Ed. B. Morgan.* 6. John Cochrane. 7. Elijah Ward. 9. John B. Haskin. Wm. F. Russell 12. John Thompson.† 29. S. G. Andrews.

13. Ab. B. Olin;† 30. J. W. Sherman. 14. Erastus Corning. 15 Edward Dodd, *+ 32. Israel T. Hatch 33. R. E. Fenton. 16. Geo. W. Palmer. † 1. G. H. Pendleton, 11. V. B. Horton.* 2. W. S. Grovesbeck. 12. Samuel S. Cox. 13. John Sherman. 14. Philemon Bliss.

5. Richard Mott. *+ 6. J. R. Cockerel. 7. Aaron Harlan.*† 8. Benj. Stanton.*† 10. Joseph Miller.

21. J. A. Bingham. PENNSYLVANIA. 1. T. B. Florence.* 14. G. A. Grow. *+ 2. Ed. J. Morris.† 15. Alison White. 16. John J. Abel. 4. H. M. Phillips. 17. Wilson Reilly 5. Owen Jones. 18. John R. Edie.* 6. John Hickman.* 19. John Covode, * 7. Henry Chapman. 20. Wm. Montgomer David Ritchie. 9. A. E. Roberts, *+ 23. Wm. Stewart. † 10. J. C. Kunkel.*+ 11. Wm. L. Dewart. 24. J. L. Gillis.

16. O. B. Thompson.

17. Wm. Lawrence

19. Edward Wade.*

20. J. R. Giddings.

18. Benj. Leiter.*+

12. J. C. Montgomery. 25. John Dick. *† 13. Wm. H. Dimmiel SOUTH CAROLIN. 1. John McQueen.* 4. P. S. Brooks.* 2. Wm. P. Mills. 5. James L. Orr.* 3. L. M. Keitt.* 6. Wm. W. Boyce.* VERMONT 1. E. P. Walton.t 3. H. E. Royco.†

of a monthly series of BIBLE TRACTS—the first of the kind ents; 35 for 25 cents; 50 for 35 cents; and 100 for 60 ents. Postage, if prepaid, on packages over 8 ounces.

only half a cent an ounce.

Paper DEPARTMENT.—Here is the publication of a small eat, monthly paper, entitled THE BIBLE TIMES, devoted Whoever wishes further information of the origin, cha TIMES. The first number appeared in April. Back num-

Send two letter stamps, and a specimen number of the Times, and also of the Tracts, will be promptly returned.

68 Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.

2. J. S. Morrill.* 1. John F. Potter.† 3. C. Billinghurst. 2. C. C. Washburn.*+ * Members of the present Congress. Buchaneers 62 Republicans - -1 Know Nothings BIBLE, TRACT, AND PAPER HOUSE. 68 Lexington street, Baltimore, Md. Opened by T. H. STOCKTON, formerly Editor of the Christian World, Bible Alliance, &c., and author of Sermons for the People.

ng, at prices to suit purchasers, and can readily be sen

T. H. STOCKTON,

BOOK, Pamphlet, and Job Printing, neatly executed by BUELL & BLANCHARD, corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THE PRO-SLAVERY PRESS OF THE

SOUTH. We continue our extracts from the Pro-Slaare laboring to build up-what is thought by the exponents of the Slaveholding Class, of the free labor system, the free institutions and the | now hold him in the hollow of their hand- | after all, that Virginia is not so hopelessly sunk free citizens of the North and West.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer and the Whig of the same city, are in agonies-perof Dr. Burdell. They are confirmed in the terror." conviction that Free Society is "going by the

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Feb 20th. FREE SOCIETY-THE BURDELL MURDER.

* * * * * * * That free society in this country is infected by a moral and social leprosy, infinitely more loathsome than any physical disease, will not ing the police annals, and the daily papers and monthlies, published in the Northern States The writers for these channels of communication are constantly complaining of a widelyprevalent depravity and proclivity to crime in the community, which they deeply deplore, but for which they can suggest no remedy. Generally, it is alleged that this taint is found mainly among the lower classes, the wealthy, edecuted, and refined, being exempt from the prevailing contagion, as we are sometimes told they are, when the pestilence walketh at noonday. the honest truth comes out at times, when a Parkman or Burdell tragedy strips off all dis guises from fashionable society, and startles its apologists into the admission, that from the with rottenness and corruption.

Without these admissions from competent witnesses in the free States, which are forced out of them by circumstances too horrible for calm contemplation, we might reasonably infer the depravity of the higher classes in free society from the intense viciousness and licentiousness of the lower orders. Were the higher classes pure and spotless, or even decently moral, their example would exert a wholesom influence upon those beneath them, who would norality, until they approximated the standard held up to view by their superiors. As all the moralists and philosophers of free society abundantly testify, these pure examples are humanitarian in the land can see no future for free society, as at present constituted, but a wickedness, if, indeed, that be possible. Nor is it true, as we are apt to suppose, while

looking at the sickening details of this New York tragedy, that society in the city of New York is more corrupt and dreprayed than elsewhere in the free States. In other Northern cities, the same elements are curiously mixed, the same vices are practiced, though perhaps an incrustation of custom, sham, and conventional arrangement, hides them from the cursory observer; and it may be that this veil is less frequently withdrawn, and the concealed deformity laid bare. If New York be the Sodom, Boston is the Gomorrah, of the country. What, then, is to be the issue of all this? To what does all this tend? Whither is free society in this country drifting? How can its

Serious questions these, and difficult to be Thinking men feel that free society is a failure, an utter, ignoble, disgraceful failure, and that it is rapidly sinking into anarchy; and many are just ready to say, with the So cialist, better no society at all, than a society composed of Burdells, Cunninghams, Eckels, Snodgrasses, et id omne genus. A society presenting such types is monstrous, a rank offence to man and God, a stain and blot upon the country's escutcheon. If free society can give nothing better than this, away with it, let it be destroyed utterly, for anything is better than

downward tendencies be counteracted?

breeding society.

Thus men are thinking, and so now and then one speaks from his retirement, where he has watched the current of events, and seen the rank corruption of the times. These voices are scarce heeded by those who mould public sentiment in the free States. The press, intent on a mad crusade against Slavery, is blind to the smouldering fires which are growing fearfully strong, and which threaten destruction to all that "is fair and lovely and of good report" in free society. It could do much to rectify the disorders which rage, and might mitigate what it could not wholly cure. But no; the old story of seeing all the faults of another, while un. "Given under our hands and seals, the 29th conscious of his own, is acted over again constantly by Greeley and his confreres of the Black Republican press. Slavery at the South arouses all their sympathies, engages all their energies, and leaves them no leisure to think of far more hideous deformities at home, and makes it doubtful in which they most excel, stupidity or impudence. Stupid they are, else they would view with horror the enormities of social life around them; and could there be profounder impudence, than for men in the free States of this country to be chiding other communities for immoral conduct? A calm sur vey of the society in which they live, might failed to cause them to censure themselves Suppose they try the experiment so highly commended in the New Testament, and so reasonable and proper in itself, of amending their own ways, before they endeavor to reform

others. It would be well! From the Richmond (Virginia) Whig.

MURDERS! MURDERS! The boasted free society of the North appears to be in a fair way of crumbling to pieces, from its own inherent viciousness. Murder, in its most hideous form, is assuming an awful pre dominance throughout the hireling States. The French paper in New York, (Courrier des Etats Unis.) in giving accounts of three murders, committed by wives upon their husbands, says that assassination is becoming an epidem In two of the cases mentioned, the hus bands were poisoned - in the third, the husband was mangled with a hatchet, while as leep. All happened in the pure, moral atmosphere of

The New York Times saddles the blame upon the "rural districts," and upon the puritanism there prevailing. We don't know how this may be, but it comes with a grace from a paper in New York city, where more crimes are committed than in all the Southern States put to gether. But whether town or country, is of no consequence to us-the crimes are the fruits of hireling institutions.

In exposing the ridiculous logic of the Pro-Slavery Press, it is never necessary to go beday what it said yesterday, or in its selections furnishes ample materials for overthrowing its ed-Itorials. Take the following three extracts, illus-Enquirer itself, where it appears as a selection. Reference having been made to the order of

New Orleans Courier says: "At this very moment, in this very city, one or more bodies of men exist, precisely similar in action to these East Indian artists. They do not strangle with a rope-but they knock down with brass knuckles and slung shots, cut with knives, and sometimes shoot with pistols. They are organized in some form or other, and bound together by some secret oath. The commission of a murder raises the Thug who commits it to a certain rank in the Order, and entitles him to certain rights and privileges be-

youd his fellows. "This set of men-if men they can be called-now controls our City Government, and distributes the offices or the gifts of the city to its princip lassassins. The policy of this body of they are terrified from their purpose, or are ginia in regard to Internal Improvements.

merely their clerk, for the purpose of recording heir decrees. They openly parade the streets, and threaten the lives of those who dare to

From the Savanna : News, Feb. 7. WHIPPING A SLAVE TO DEATH IN SAVAN-NAH.

We stated vesterday that Michael Boylan and Philin Martin had been arrested for the murder of a negro, the slave of the former. named Stepney. An examination was held vesterday, before Justices Russell, Hart. and be questioned by any one, in the babit of read- Reedy. Doctors Howard, Carlton, and Johnson, who made an examination of the body of the deceased, testified that in their opinion the heating inflicted was sufficient to cause death. Several witnesses were examined, the substance of whose testimony was to the following effect:

The negro Stepney was a runaway. He was arrested on Wednesday morning, by Constable Jones, and taken to Mr. Boylan, his owner, who employed the officer to whip him. Constable Jones gave him some thirty lashes, with a ceedsriding whip, or a small cowhide. In the afternoon of the same day, several witnesses say the negro, tied by the hands to a tree, and the prisoner Martin beating him with a heavy trace strap. One witness, Mr. Robert Curry, testified that when he came up to Boylan's place, he kighest to the lowest, all free society is filled saw Martin beating the negro in a most crue manner, while Boylan stood at a short distance ooking on. Witness remonstrated with Boy lan against the inhumanity of the punishment when the negro was released, and fell to the ground, speechless and prostrate. Martin or dered him to rise, and afterwards dealt him several blows with a wagon whip, while he lay on the ground, insensible. Martin then dragged him from the place into the house, where he died on Thursday morning. Sergeant Wilson, of the police, having been notified of the murder, repaired to the place, and found the negro lying upon the floor, his body still warm, and a coffin in readiness for his burial. Returning to the city, he reported the facts to the Solicito General, who promptly ordered the arrest of Boylan. Boylan was arrested by the officer, who, learning from the conversation between Boylan and Martin, that the latter was impli plunge into a deeper depth of depravity and cated in the affair, arrested him also. At the close of the testimony, the case was submitted, without argument, to the magistrates, who committed the prisoners, to answer the charge of murder in the Superior Court.

> We clip the following from the New York Tribune, with the remark that it ought always to be careful to give name of paper and date, in publishing such extracts.

We find in a North Carolina paper the folowing advertisement, which presents a curious llustration of slaveholding law and slavehold-

State of North Carolina, Jones county: "Whereas complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, Adonijah McDaniel and John N. Hyman, two of the justices of the peace of said county, by Franklin B. Harrison of said county, planter, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named Sam, hath absented himself from his master's services, and is lurking about said county, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds. These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself, and return home to his master; and we do hereby require the sheriff of said county of Jones to make diligent search and pursuit after the said slave, and him having found, to apprehend and secure, so that he may be conveyed | future, so uncertain is the policy which obtains this hypocritical, immoral, licentious, murder to his said master, or otherwise discharged, as in Virginia respecting the progress (?) of inter-whether Mr. Gilbert wished to have a trial. the law directs; and the said sheriff is hereby nal improvements. At one session of the Legiswith him such power of his county as he shall think fit for apprehending the said slave; and we do hereby, by virtue of the act of Assembly in such case provided, intimate and declare that if the said slave, named Sam, doth not of her heavy losses, and become a successful urrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, withor offence for so doing, and without incurring

day of September, A. D. 1856.

"A. McDaniel, J. P. SEAL. "J. N. HYMAN, J. P. SEAL.] "ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. "I will give fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said boy to me, or odge him in any jail in the State, so that I get him, or one hundred dollars for his head.

"Oct. 1st, '56-56-tf F. B. HARRISON," When the Whig and Enquirer shall again feel moved to deliver themselves of serious thoughts on robbery and murder, let us hope that they will not overlook these illustrations teach them to forbear to censure others, if it of Slave Society, or the slave-burnings that occasionally illuminate its beneficent institu-

Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, is clearly of the opinion that human nature, no matter what kind of institutions it may boast, has a great deal to do with this prevalence of crime. See how he manages the ments. But hardly is it ascertained that one

"The gospel is preached to the people, reg alarly, all over our country; religious papers many valuable persons set good examples before the world; but notwithstanding all this and more, observation teaches us that rascal ity abounds in all classes of society. Petty thefts are daily committed-such as robbin money drawers, stealing clothes and dry goods chickens, ducks, corn, and other eatables Strolling vagabonds, dealing in counterfei money and diseased horses, are all over the country. Gamblers, travelling and local, and resident rogues, are all on the alert. Pious villains, with faces as sanctified as the moral law, are keeping false accounts, and swearing to them, for the sake of gain. Whicky shops are selling by the small, in violation of the law Drug stores are training up drunkards in high life, and affording facility for Sabbath drinking, which can be had nowhere else. The rich are oppressing the poor, and the poor are con tent to live in rags and idleness. Country dealers in produce come to town, and exact two prices for all they have to sell; and owners of real estate in town are asking double rents, to yond its own columns. It either contradicts to the injury of business and the growth of towns. Banks and corporations, intended for the pub lic good, have their favorites, and are partial n the distribution of favor. Families perse cute and envy each other. Individuals slander trative of the nature and results of slave society, their betters. Persons of low origin put on the first of which we copy from the Richmond airs, and falsely pretend to be more than they are. Cheating and misrepresentation are the order of the day, generally. In politics there is very little patriotism or love of country assassins in the East Indies, known as Thugs, while demagogues seek to mislead, and build up their own fortunes, at the hazard of raining the country. In religion there is more hypoc risy than grace, and the biggest scoundrels living crowd into the church, with a view to aide their rascally designs, and more effectu-

ally to serve the devil ! "In a word, rascality abounds among all classes and in all countries. The devil is stalking abroad, in open day-light, without the precaution to dress himself! And if the present generation of men could see themselves in the gospel glass, they are as black as hell!"

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA

always be relied upon to answer itself-to conmen is the policy of our city authorities. All tradict to-day what it asserted yesterday. Here crimes of any magnitude are covered up if positis a case in point. Two or three weeks ago, sible, or slowly and unwillingly punished in the we copied from the Richmond Enquirer an ed- bers of the expedition to cope successfully lightest possible manner, if concealment be out itorial rebuking the Whig severely for speakof the question. All persons who attempt to bring criminals to justice are threatened until

his fellow Thugs, who threaten court, jury, and of the North. Indeed, were we to accept the of which we write will assume an importance witnesses, with being themselves "thugged" at some future time, if they dare to do their duty to their country, and convict the criminal. Whig's picture as a perfectly accurate statement of the condition of Virginia, we should conclude, with Antl-Slavery writers, that its We fear that, at the present moment, some of prosperity has really been blasted by some with an extent of resources, and a number of men, ority of the voters of the city, by means of the its 'institutions of learning and great interests of this scheme. terror exercised by the Thugs of New Orleans, of education are languishing for want of supin driving them from the polls. These Thugs port and encouragement'-we shall discover, THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. make him do whatever they please. He is in the 'slough of despond,' and so incapable of favorable comparison with other States of the Confederacy. The census will sustain us in the assertion that, in proportion to the populahaps we should say ecstacies—over the murder raise their voices against the present reign of tion of the square mile, the number of miles of railway and canal, completed and under construction in Virginia, equals, if it does not exceed, the number in any other State in the all, it lies in the other direction—in a too precipitate committal of our revenue and credit to a system of improvement beyond our resources. It is not with indifference or indolence that we

Bear in mind the statements italicized, and part of them, and explaining that the reason it came from the House, was passed. why Virginia has so many miles of railroad within her borders is that they have been built by foreign capital!

Commenting upon the summary of the busi- a State Government. ness of the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad, it pro-

"We clip the above from a late number of stricting the privilege of voting to American the Baltimore American, and publish it for the citizens. benefit of our Virginia readers. We beg that they will read it, and ponder well its statements and figures. Probably, the effect upon them will be similar to that produced on us by its perusal: a feeling of shame and mortification that Virginia has allowed herself to be so far outstripped in the race of improvement by her energetic neighbor, and that, even now, with so much of experience and interest and duty to urge her forward, she stands with her hands in her pockets, apparently doubting the propriety of another step in advance.

"The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is three hundred and seventy nine miles long, two hundred and forty of which run through the territory of Virginia. The grades on this road are very heavy, and its western terminus is the city of Wheeling, in the northwestern corner of Virginia. Nevertheless, its receipts are immense, and constantly increasing-to such an extent, indeed, that they are expected this year to run up to six millions of dollars! This is not the only enterprise in Virginia that has been projected and consummuted by the aid of foreign forecast and capital. The Northwestern Virginia railroad, going through another portion of our territory for one hundred and four miles, tapping the Ohio river lower down, at Parkersburg, has been completed, and is destined to be a most important feeder to the first-named improvement. These are the results, in Virginia, of Maryland enterprise, energy, Yulee-22. and capital-building roads and making man kets for our people, which markets are beyond

our limits ! "What have we done? What markets have we built up? What great thoroughfares have we constructed? These are questions which now direct themselves forcibly to our interest, and should awaken us to a sense of the lethargy and indifference that have characterized our movements. While no State in the Union is blessed with a greater variety and multiplicity of natural advantages, probably no State has been more unmindful of them. With climate, soil, productions, minerals, grades, all in her favor, and all pointing out the feasibility and incalculable advantages of a great thoroughfare to the great West-enabling her to rival successfully all competitors-she is asleep, or, if not asleep, 'dragging her slow length along so mour fully, so sluggishly, that the hearts of her most hopeful sons are gradually sinking deeper and deeper into the slough of despair. They are almost afraid of looking into the he would see what was stri ken out. rized and empowered to raise and take lature, a fresh impetus will be given to enter prises of this kind; appropriations of a some what liberal character will be made, and the hope engendered that, in a few years at most, Virginia will be in a condition to retrieve some competitor for a trade which as legitimately belongs to her as the waters of the James do to the Chesapeake. At a subsequent session, however, the tide will be suddenly reversed, ut accusation or impeachment of any crims the purse strings of the Commonwealth will be tied up into a thousand knots, and the great improvements of the day will be suspended in the tangled web of scheming log-rollers. Past appropriations are sorely regretted, and further liberality—as it is improperly termed—is fairly hooted at and repudiated. Debt! debt! taxes! taxes! economy! economy! are the appalling words shouted vociferously in extenuation of policy which has done more to impoverish the State than all her other conceivable ills.

A NEW FILIBUSTERING SCHEME

From the San Francisco Bulletin of January 20. It would seem as though the invariable ill success and disastrous consequences which have attended the piratical expeditions undertaken during the past six years, for the seizure of Spanish American territory, under the pretence of civilizing the mixed races which form their population, should have discouraged all who might have originally been imbued with an enthusiastic desire to join in such undertakings, or at least have postponed the operation and changed the character of such moveexpedition is hopelessly unsuccessful-that battle, disease, and famine, have wasted away nine-tenths of the force composing it-when another is projected, similar in object and detail, and inevitably destined to a parallel career with those which have gone before. The same inducements are held out, the same mode of recruiting is adopted; the identical classes, knave and fool, which in the first expeditions held the relations of officers and men, maintain

that position to the latest. It seems a waste of effort to reason on such the slightest modicum of principle, the faintest regard for their obligations as good citizens, can be enticed into such undertakings; and or others, any arguments based on considerations of right and wrong would be wasted, even were of men abandoned in principle and reckless of read. reputation from our shores. And were there no other consequence involved than the destruction of these expeditions, the ruin of those enon the task of preventing their misdeeds, to leave them to the fate which is as merited as it | claring that he did not know that the Clerk was is inevitable. But they are not the only suffer- taking down what he considered as mere coners. For the sake of the unfortunate races against whom these crusades are directly aimed—for the sake of the American people, to whose detriment in reputation and interests they and call on the better portion of our people to unite in removing these obstacles to our national progress; for, paradoxical as it may seem, filibusterism is a stumbling-block in the way of our so called "manifest destiny."

Our remarks are intended to have special ref-Northern Mexico. It is a matter of newspaper notoriety that such a project is on foot and proceeding rapidly toward execution. Of the that statement, it was in confidential conversadetails, involved as they are in contradiction, it | tion. is hardly necessary to speak. It is sufficient to state that it is undoubtedly a filibuster expedition, though that fact will doubtless be de nied as vehemently and impudently as it has been in the instances which have preceded it.

Two plans are suggested as its course of ction. The first of these establishes its point of setting out at San Diego, whence it will proroute is taken, its fate will be as speedy as certain. The difficulties of such a route, the impossibility of arriving in Mexico after a passage over it in a condition to enable the memwith the forces that will oppose it, are sufficient to convince any one familiar with that region that extermination will be its fate. The second plan, if it could be successfully commenced, themselves murdered or disabled. Whenever "The Whig," it said, "of yesterday, gives promises better; but its opening attempt is a

we continue our extracts from the Trotal wind of the City Government was originally very Press of the South. The People of the our judges are actually afraid to pass sentence in the most flagrant and notorious cases. The bead of the City Government was originally cifications—namely, that the internal improvedities to interpose, and prevent the carrying out ties to interpose the carrying out the

THIRD SESSION. Wednesday February 25, 1857.

SENATE. Mr. Bayard reported a bill to enlarge the not lead me so far off as to make what I have its immediate consideration. It was important to have it passed this session; but the consid-The fact is, that if there be error at eration of the subject was postponed until to-

the bill, calling it a violation of the Constitution serve no interests excepting those of specula at the instance of the witness himself, as tors and jobbers. The proceedings were interrupted by the

then read the following editorial from the same regular order of business, the Minnesota bill; paper, of February 19th, flatly contradicting a and after that, were resumed, when the bill, as

The Chair announced that the hour had arrived for proceeding to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to authorize the Territory of Minnesota to form

After some further remarks, the Minnesota bill was taken up, the question pending being that of Mr. Hale, to reconsider the vote of re-

After debate, the question was taken on this motion, and it was agreed to by the following

Hale, Harlan, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Toombs, Toucey, Trumbull, Wade, Weller, Wilson, and Yulee-31.

NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell of Ten-Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter. Iverson, Jones Tennessee, Mason, Pratt, Reid, Rusk, Slidell, and Thompson of Kentucky-24. The debate was further continued, when the

ll was finally passed, in the shape it came

om the House, by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bell of N. Hampshire, Bigler, Bright, Cass, Collamer, Dodge, Douglas, bert, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be direct-Durkee, Fessenden, Fish, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Green, Hale, Harlan, James, Johnson, Jones | Sweeney to appear at the bar of the House, and of Iowa, Nourse, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, that said Gilbert be heard by himself or counstant, Toombs, Toucey, Trumbull, Wade, Wel-sel.

ler, and Wilson-31.
NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Brodhead, Brown, Batler, Clay, Crittenden, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Pratt, Reid, Rusk, Slidell, Thompson of Kentucky, and

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, called up the resoluon of the select committee for the expulsion f William A. Gilbert, of New York.

Mr. Bennett, of New York, said that certain parts of the testimony of the witnesses Sweeney and Sinclair are not published with the evidence, such omissions having been made by the discretion of the committee. The sup pressed testimony is deemed material to Mr. Filbert's defence. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, remarked that there

as no evidence which has not been printed. Mr. Bennett said he could prove that Swee ney was induced to swear to just so much as would convict Mr. Gilbert, and nothing more. very honest man would rebel against such Mr. Warner asked on what authority Mr. Ben-

nett made his statement.

Mr. Bennett declined to answer, but said if the gentleman would go to the printing office, Mr. Humphrey Marshall wished to know

against him. Mr. Humphrey Marshall said, that being the case, it did not matter whether all the testimony was printed or not, as he supposed the wit-

esses themselves would be produced here. Mr. Craige understood that the accused had put in an answer to the charges. The Speaker remarked that it had not been

Mr. Nichols said that in this particular case an answer has been made and printed, and would be filed to-day by the member particular-Mr. Bennett then caused to be read a paper om Mr. Gilbert, who denies the truth of the

charges preferred against him, and demands a rial. He asks that certain testimony, ex parte, Messrs. Sweeney and Simonton, be produed and printed, deeming it to contain matter naterial to his defence.

Mr. Bennett offered a resolution having the

latter object in view, and moved to recommit

Mr. Orr, on the part of the committee, said hat Mr. Simonton declined to give the names of certain witnesses, except on the condition that they should not be published as evidence. He (Mr. Orr) assumed that this was not testinony affecting the merits of the case. It was o objection ta sending to the printing office,

and obtaining everything suppressed. Mr. Bennett remarked that they had a right Mr. Simonton's statement, which would how that Mr. Sweeney swore to order. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said the committee re not aware of any suppression of the evidence ouching the person accused, or which could ear on the fairness of the proceedings. Mr. simonton did give the names of the witnessss whom the testimony was given, but Mr. imonton was not compelled to give them as

Mr. McMullin said it was the duty of Conwas accorded to the meanest criminal. In his opinion, the committee have performed their a subject as the one we are considering. It is but he was for giving the accused everything hardly to be credited that individuals possessing he could in fairness ask, including the supposed e could in fairness ask, including the supposed

Mr. Orr said he had sent to the printing office for the original document. Mr. Bennett asked that the portion of the it politic to endeavor to prevent the migration | testimony that had been omitted might be

Objection being madeno other consequence involved than the destruc-tion of these expeditions, the ruin of those en-gaged in them, it might be excusable to abanto make corrections in some instances, de-

versation. He desired every part read that had Objection being withdrawn, the Clerk proceeded to read from the original such portions fearfully though indirectly operate—we raise as had been erased, in connection with that our voice in indignant protest against them, part of the printed evidence to which they had eference. Among other questions and answers, the following extract was read from the printed

evidence of Mr. Sweeney:
"Question. Have you ever heard any member say that he received so much, or that he was to receive so much, in money, or in lands, erence to the expedition now fitting out against or any other valuable consideration, present or prospective?

"Witness. If I ever heard anybody make By Mr. Orr. How confidential?

"Witness. It was as confidential as anything could be made without being requested to keep it secret, and at best, if I were to answer the question, it would be liable to be disputed. At the end of the last paragraph there is, in the original, the following, which is erased: "I do not wish to launch out into any sea of to break down the testimony I have already

facts within your knowledge.

"Witness. In doing so, I might bring rethe table, by a vote of 92 to 87.

son other than the one I have mentioned."

end of the last sentence: "And there seems to me that there is already

reply in the affirmative it will implicate no in dividual except the person you have named; that is as much as to say that it relates to Mr. Gilbert. What you now refer to may relate to another transaction, and therefore it is impor-tant that you should answer.
"Witness. It is due to me and due to the ommittee in this investigation that you should

public grounds surrounding the Capitol, asking said improbable. It may be clear enough to me, but I do not know whether it can be corroborated." Mr. Orr remarked that he had said, before the reading of the evidence, that he would put the submarine telegraph bill was taken up.

Mr. Toombs resumed his remarks against to this matter. No portion of the testimony are to be reproached, but rather with an cacessive zeal and effort."

was suppressed by the committee, and the
changes in the answers were in every respect stated, to present the testimony fairly and properly to the House.
Mr. Seward, of Georgia, wished to know

> ing left the committee room, he returned and made the correction. Mr. Orr replied, that the answers were taken lown in short hand. After the examination of the witness had been concluded, the clerk, as soon thereafter as possible, wrote out the answers. The witness was then allowed to come before the committee and make such correc-

whether, after the testimony had been taken

down, the witness read it over; and if, after hav-

tions, upon the papers being read to him, as he thought the facts required. Mr. Gilbert's answer to, and denial of, the charges made against him, was then read to the House. He demands "an open trial by YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Bell of N. Hampshire, the House, where justice will be administered Bigler, Bright, Cass, Collamer, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Green, and where his rights as a man, and his priviand where his rights as a man, and his privi leges as a member, will be respected. Nourse, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Stuart, testing his innocence in fact and intention in every respect wherewith he stands charged, he

cheerfully abides the judgment of the House. The previous question was then seconded essee, Benjamin, Biggs, Brodhead, Brown, and under the operation thereof the motion of lay, Crittenden, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Mr. Bennett, of New York, to recommit with instructions, was decided in the negative-yeas 73. navs 120.

Mr. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, then submitted the following resolution, as a substitute for the resolutions of the committee: Resolved. That this House will forthwith pro

ceed with the trial of the Hon. William A. Giled to summon F. F. C. Triplett and James R Mr. Houston, of Alabama, demanded the

previous question; which was seconded, and the main question ordered to be put—yeas 104, nays 83. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, as the member re-

porting the subject under consideration, then closed the debate in an argument in defence of the course of the committee, and in support of the resolutions before the House. Mr. Bennett, of New York, stated that his

colleague desired to be heard in the morning in reply, and moved that the House adjourn which motion prevailed-yeas 130, nays 46. And then, at half-past six o'clock, the House adjourned. The following clear synopsis of proceeding

on the 26th, we copy from the Intelligencer:

In the Senate, Thursday, Feb. 26, a memorial was presented by Mr. Trumbull, on the part of twenty-seven Senators and thirty-six members of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Indiana, praying for an early decision of the question raised respecting the tenure by which Mr. Fitch holds his seat in the United States Senate, that the same may be decided before the adjournment of the Indiana Legislature on the 9th of March next. Mr. Toombs observed that the Committee on the Judieiary were now prepared to submit | their report upon the pending case. The com-Mr. Bennett replied, that Gilbert not only ished but demanded trial on the presentment forth by the contending parties, and ask that time may be allowed for each to take depositions in the State of Indiana, to the end that the Committee on the Judiciary may have the necessasy data for the formation of their judg-

ment respecting the matter at issue. At the instance of Mr. Weller, the Senate then took up the bill to expedite telegraphic communication between the city of Washington and San Francisco. After a brief debate, paricipated in by Messrs. Stuart, Weller, Johnson, Rusk, Toombs, Butler, Bayard, Iverson, Seward, Clay, and Biggs, the bill was passed-

yeas 36, nays 15. Mr. Hunter next called up the bill providing for a modification of the tariff of 1846, and, as a substitute for that reported from the Commit tee on Finance, he presented a projet of his own, which, as compared with the act of 1846, reduces the duties on the respective schedules about one-fourth.

He was in favor of a gradual reduction of the imposts, with a view to the final establishment of a tariff for revenue alone. He contrasted his substitute with the plan adopted by the House of Representatives, and charged that the benefits of this latter enured chiefly to the manufacturers, and not to the public. He believed that his bill would reduce the revenue to an amount which, together with the other nerely the surmises of Mr. Simonton. He had sources of supply, would be adequate, and only adequate, for the annual expenses of the Gov-

> would have for its effect to increase rather than diminish the present annual revenues of the country, and supported this view by the argu ment of the Secretary of the Treasury in his last report.

Mr. Collamer expressed his great surprise that Mr. Hunter should hope or expect to urge through the Senate, after a four hours' debate. a proposition, which would entirely remodel the financial and revenue system of the country He thought there was an unnecessary attempt ress to give the accused a fair trial. This to excite a panic, with reference to the present aspect of our monetary affairs; and least o all could he understand the apprehensions which uty creditably to themselves and to the nation. were founded on the impolicy of keeping the surplus moneys locked up in the sub treasury, when the advocates of such a fiscal agent had estimony which is deemed by the accused always adduced this fact as one of its advantages, and urged that by keeping so much money out of the general circulation, it tended to re press a spirit of unsafe expansion and wild speculation. He was not sure that the accumulation of money in the Federal Treasury was a source of unmixed evil to the Republic nor would it perhaps be found so very super fluous if a financial revulsion should ensue. The Senate took a recess till half past six

The Senate having reconvened at the appoint ed hour, Mr. Collamer concluded his remarks, and the debate was continued by Messrs. Pugh, Wilson, Seward, Bigler, Stuart, Gwin, Nourse, Fitch, Hunter, Toombs, Butler, and Toucey Sundry amendments to the bill, reported by the Committee on Finance, were then adopted.

The House of Representatives performed a good day's work, in the dispatch of the several pending appropriation bills-namely, a bill providing for certain civil expenses of the Government; a bill making appropriations for the support of the army; a bill making appropriations for the naval service; a bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence; and a bill making provision for the transportation of the mail by ocean steamers and otherwise. The House also disposed of the Senate's amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, concurring in some, and disagreeing in others. These several bills were sent to the Senate.

Some discussion occurred on a bill reported

by the Committee of Ways and Means, proposing to invest certain funds belonging to the Indian department. The object was, to invest these funds (yielding an interest of about three hundred and sixty thousand dollars) in the ceed across the Desert into Sonora. If this this kind. If I have stated anything that is of stocks of such States as have provided a sinkconsequence to the committee in their investiling fund for the redemption thereof. Mr. Campgation, it seems to me that by going into these bell, of Ohio, stated that the money was at general indefinite conversations I shall be liable | present dead capital in the Treasury, and by investing it in the way proposed, it would be rendered productive, and there would always The following was then read from the printed | be an amount ready to meet Indian annuities Objection was made by Mr. Houston to the objection was made by Mr. Houston to the Government dealing in stocks, and, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, the bill was laid on the table, by a vote of 92 to 87.

We wish you to state all the Government dealing in stocks, and, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, the bill was laid on the receipt of price.

MORRIS COTION, Publisher, Boston.

J. M. FAIRCHILD & CO., New York.

one of the gang is put on his trial for one of the dastardly crimes some of them daily combit, the court is thronged with the vile faces of mit, the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is the court in the progress of improvement in the State, of the port of Gusyanas, on the Gulf of California, and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the Newton Tollows and the court is the court in the papers of the port of Gusyanas, on the Gulf of California, and the court is thronged with the vile faces of the port of Gusyanas, on the Gulf of California, and the progress of the port of Gusyanas, on the Gulf of California, and the progress of the port of Gusyanas, on the Gulf of California, and the progress of the port of Gusyanas, on the Gulf of California, and the progress of the port of Gusyanas, on the Gulf of California, and the p When the naval-service bill was up, Mr. Ben- THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1857. steam sloops of war: but objection was made. In the original appeared the following, at the and the amendment was ruled out of order.

THE NATIONAL ERA. Washington, D. C.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ELEVENTH VOLUME,

BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1857.

The National Era is a Political and a Literary and Family Newspaper, the organ of no party, but holding itself entirely free to approve or condemn, support or oppose, whatever may accord or conflict with its oft-avowed principles. Adopting the language of the Bill of Rights, unanimously agreed upon by the Virginia Convention of June 12, 1776, and prefixed to the amended Constitution of Virginia,

"That all men are, by nature, equally free

and independent;

in 1830, it holds-

"That Government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security, of the People, Nation, or Community;

perance, frugality, and virtue, and by a frequent

ecurrence to fundamental principles." The National Era has supported and will continue to support the Republican movement,

so long as it shall be true to Freedom. It presents weekly a summary of General News and Political Intelligence; keeps an acsurate record of the Proceedings of Congress; is the repository of a large portion of important Speeches delivered in Congress; and its Lite rary Miscellany, chiefly original, is supplied by many of the best writers of the country.

TERMS. Single copy, one year - - - - \$2 Three copies, one year - - - - 5. Ten copies, one year - - - - 15 Five copies, six months - - - -Ten copies, six months ---- 8

Payments always in advance. VOLUNTARY agents are entitled to retain fifty cents commission on each yearly, and twentyfive cents on each semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of Clubs. A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entitle

the person making it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for To voluntary agents will also be sent, if they desire it, a copy of the bound volume of Facts

for the People. When a Club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it on the same terms. It is not necessary that the members of a Club should receive their papers at the same post office.

A Club may be made up of either new or old subscribers. Money may be forwarded, at my risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or

certificates of deposit, to G. BAILEY, Proprietor National Era, Washington, D. C. WHO WANTS A CHEAP DOCUMENT!

Stitched and bound in paper, sent, free of post age, to any who may order them, for 25 cents a copy. The work forms a neat volume of 192

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE,

pages. It contains-"A Decade of the Slave Power"-complete in ten chapters.

Dangers of Slavery Extension-Slaveholders a Privileged Class - Growth of our Negro Aristocracy-being a speech delivered by Gov. Seward, in Albany, October 12th, 1855.

The Politics of Justice, Equality, and Free dom-being a speech of Gov. Seward, delivered at Buffalo, N. Y., October 19th, 1855. American Politics—a speech delivered by the

Hon. George W. Julian. Speech of the Hon. John P. Hale, on the President's Message, relating to Kansas. Editorial Comments on the same Message.

History and Philosophy of the Struggle for the Speakership of the Present House of Repesentatives, with a classification of votes. Letter of Francis P. Blair to the Republi-

can Association of Washington. Sectionalism and Republicanism-An Edi torial Review of a Letter from the Hon. D. D. Barnard, of New York. A Synopsis of the Slave Code in the District

of Columbia. Statistics of Slavery in Maryland and Mis-Besides all this, the volume presents a com

brehensive view of the Know Nothing move ment and its bearings; accounts of Kansas af fairs and of slave cases, and a thorough discussion of the Republican movement.

TO THE REPUBLICANS THROUGHOUT

THE UNITED STATES. The Battle for Freedom not yet Won. A WORK OF PERMANENT VALUE.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS-1856. In one vol. 8vo. 500 pages. Cloth. Price \$1, postage free

AVING received, since the close of the Campaign, numerous requests for complete sets of the Speeches and Documents issued by the Republican Association, the subscriber is induced to reprint the most important of them in a neat octavo volume of 550 pages. It will be remembered that many of these Speeches and Documents were prepared with great care, and contain much valuable statistical and other matter that cannot readily be obtained elsewhere, and, although compiled specially for the Campaign, possess a permanent value, and will be useful for future reference, especially during the next three years. ree years.
These Documents and Speeches may be considered These Documents and Speeches may be considered a part of the literature of the day.

The volume contains twenty-six of the most important Speeches delivered in Congress by Republican members, together with the Speeches of Senator Seward at Albany and Buffalo, his Plymouth Oration, and three delivered during the Campaign, at Detroit, Oswego, and Auburn.

Also, Weston's standard Documents, entitled — Poor Whites of the South; Southern Slavery Reduces Northern Wages; Who are and who may be Slaves in the United States? Will the South Dissolve the Union? The Federal Union, it must be Preserved; and Who are Sectional?

R-port of the Kansas Investigating Committee.
Kansas in 1856. A complete History of the Outrages it cansas, not embraced in the Kansas Committee Reporty an Officer of the Commission. asons for Joining the Republican Party. By Judge Organization of the Free State Government in Kansas. nd Inaugural Address of Gov. Robinson. The Fugttive Slave Bill of 1850. LEWIS CLEPHANE.

Secretary Republican Association, 1 Era Office, Washington, D. C. Papers inserting the above three times, and send-ng a marked copy of the paper, will receive a copy of AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

PARTOR DRAMAS.

Dramatic Scenes for Home Amusement, Exhibitions, Soirees, &c. By the author of "The Hundred Dialogues." All new and

Price 13 cents, free of postage. N addition to the usual Calendar pages and Astronom ical Calculations, THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC wi VERY FULL AND COMPLETE ELECTION RE URNS, by States, Congressional Districts, and Country or 1856, carefully compared with the returns of form

Years.
THE IMPORTANT ACTS OF CONGRESS, con densed.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT CON

GRESS, and of the next as far as elected, classified po CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE DOINGS IN ANSAS during the past year.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE REMARKABLE CONTEST FOR SPEAKER of the House.
AN ARTICLE ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL WALKER, and his Filibuster Companions in

Nicaragua.

A CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATES, Times of Holding Elections, Meeting of document not generally accessible, and which, had been adopted, would have made Kentucky, Alabams Mississippi, and Tennessee, free States Three years is ter, the Ordinance of 1787, applicable only to the Northwest Territory, was adopted.

For sale by

L. CLEPHANE,

Secretary Republican Assoc Washington, D. C.

PATENT AMBROTYPES

VANNERSON'S GALLERY No. 424 Pennsylvania Avenue.

"That elections of members to serve as representatives of the people in assembly ought to be free;

"That all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property, for public uses, without their own consent or that of their representative so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not in like manner assented, for the public good;

"That the Freedom of the Press is one of the great bulwarks of Liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic Governments;

"That no free Government or the blessing of Liberty can be preserved to any people, but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by a frequent.

No. 424 Pennsylvania Avenue.

No. AMBROTYPE, possessing any degree of durability, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, can be only any law to splice of m.f. Vannerson received while conduction.

Mr. Vannerson's work has received the highest encouragement he received while

IT IS NOT A DYE!

PRESIDENT J. H. EATON, LL. D.,

Union University, Murfreesboro, Tenn.,
Says: "Notwithstanding the irregular use of Mrs S. A.
Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c., the falling off of hair
ceased, and my gray locks were restored to their original color."
REV. M. THATCHER, (sixty years of age.) Fitcher,
Chenango county, N. Y.: "Mv hair is now restored to its
natural color, and ceases to fall off."
REV. W.M. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y.:
"My hair is changed to its natural color," &c.
REV B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H.: "My hair,
which was gray, is now restored to its natural color," &c.
REV. D. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill.: "I can add my
testimony, and recommend it to my friends."
REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y.: "My own
hair has greatly talckened, also that of one of my family,
who was becoming bald."

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C.: "The white
hair is becoming obviated, and new hair forming," &c.
We might swell this list, but, if not convinced, TRY Tr.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM. Union University, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, Or World's Hair Dressing, is essential to use with the Restorer, and is the best Hair Dressing for old or young extant, being often efficacious in cases of hair falling &e., without the Restorer.

Gray-haired, bald, or persons afflicted with diseases of the hair or scalp, read the above, and judge of ume, 12mo; cloth; price \$1.25; postage 24 cents. A History of the Slavery Question, from 1797 MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principal whole ale and retail merchants in the United States, Cuba, o

Depot, 355 Broome street, New York. Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, or thich they make more profit. Write to Depot for circuar and information.

Dealers sending \$9, or more, will receive the amount 522 as per terms.

Why Every Book Agent SHOULD HAVE THEM! They ARE the best, SELL the best, and therefore Pay the Best!

GOODRICH'S

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME. wo volumes, 1,105 pages, illustrated, just from the press, and the most interesting and instructive work ever pub-GOODRICH'S HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS, From the Earliest Period to the Present Time.

,123 royal octavo pages, 700 illustrations, and 70 maps. The only complete History and Gazetteer of the World now extant, brought up to 1867. The Illustrated ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANIMATED NATURE. Embracing a popular History of the Habits and Mode of Life of the various Races of Men, and of the differer Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, and Reptiles of the Globe

200 other Saleable Agent's Books. Catalogues, confidential circulars, and letters of intructions to Agents, containing full particulars, sen MILLER, ORTON, & CO., Publishers, 25 Park Row, New York, and 107 Genesee street, Auburn.

GUARDIAN DEPOSITORY. A DEPOSITORY has been opened at the Mission House 439 5th street west, for the relief of the destitute what apply to any of the members of the Society. nay apply to any of the members of the Society. It is believed that the citizens and the temporary residents may almost wholly rid themselves of the annoyances of treet-begging and prevent the impositions of many who tree only the worse for what is given them, whilst they rob he deserving poor of what was intended for them, and asuse additional suffering through the over-caution which taturally follows a detection of imposition.

In all cases where the circumstances of applicants are inknown, careful inquiry will be made of reliable persons well acquainted with them.

N. B. NORTHIROP,

Financial Agent.

Financial Agent.
The Society will meet on Tuesday evenings, at 7 o'cloc
Friends of the cause are invited.

529 FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY. F you would be Fashionable and Polite, read the fe

THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE POLITENESS AND FASHION;

Familiar Letters to his Nephews, Containing

Rules of Etiquette, Directions for the For mation of Character, etc., etc., Illustrated by Sketches, drawn from Life, of the Men and Manners of our Times. BY HENRY LUNETTES. Contents. Dress.—Morning Costume; Mode of Wearing the Hair and Beard; Street and Morning Visits; The Fashionable Hat; Travelling Gloves; Man of Fashion; Details of Gentlemen's Dress.

Manne s—True Politeness; Proper Mode of Salutation; Parting Ceremonies; Walking with Ladies; Drawng-Room Rules; Visiters taking Leave; Wedding Reseptions; Leaving Cards; Manner at a Public Table; Deriving with Ledies

The Toilet.—The Hair; The Teeth; The Nails; The cet; A Complete Wardrobe; Accomplishments of a Genileman.

Letter-Writing.—Variety of Styles; A good Business hand; Letters of Introduction; Specimen of Letters; Cards. Envelopes, etc.; Letter to a Lady of Fashion; Personal Introductions; Manner on such Occasions; Evening Parties; Visiting Cards; Models in Letter-Writing; Notes of Invitation.

Accomplishments.—Music, Dancing, Riding, and Driving; The Atl of Conversion; Outchass at Reporter. The Accomplishments.—Music, Dancing, Riding, and Driving The Art of Conversation; Quickness at Repartee; Tire of a Cravat; Walking, Standing, Siting; Decora in the Presence of Ludies; Helping Ladies at Table Neamess, Order, and Regularity; Matters of the Toilet. Chrice of Companions and Friends—Selection of Pusuit in Life; Courtship; Marriage; Selection of Assitiates; The Art of Pleasing; Presents, Complimentar Autentions; Cupid turned Carrier; Wedding-Cards an Welcome News.

One neat 12mo volume. Price \$1.25.

With a Portrait of Count D'Orsay.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau st., New York. And for sale by all Booksellers and Agents everywher opies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. 530

AN ENGLISH FEMALE TEACHER WOULD like a situation in a private family. Good references given. Address

J. H. COOK, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

AN OFFER TO THE LADIES.

LADIES, please read the following offer. By acting on this suggestion, you will greatly aid and encourage one of your own sex, who is laboring to give to the million a cheap, interesting, and useful LADIES' PAPER, which can safely be introduced into every family. Will not one or more ladies, in every town in the United States, put forth an effort now to aid this enterprise?

'THE LADIES' VISTFOR, published monthly, in the city of New York, is the Cheapest Ladies' Paper in the World! Each number contains an Original Story, the Monthly Fashions, Receipts for the Housekeeper, with other interesting matter. Price for single copy, Fifty Cents a year; but as we wish to put it into the hands of the million, we offer to any lady who will procure subscribers for it, to collect of each subscriber 25 cents, and retain one half of the money for her services. In this manner each subscriber will get the paper at half the adnain one half of the money for her services. In an anner each subscriber will get the paper at half the ad ertised rates, and the lady can make from \$2 to \$4 a day ostage on this paper is only six cents a year. Direct a ommunications to Miss LAURA J. CURTIS, care carris & Co., No. 343 Broadway, New York. Specime

here we now have subscribers, in which a club may be easily be obtained, by any lady who will make the effort.

It is nearly two years since we commenced the publication of the VISITOR, and the circulation has been constantly increasing. With a little effort on the part of its friends, it will soon reach one hundred thousand.

Ladies, shall it be done? Please try.

529 1,000 YOUNG MEN,

OF SMALL MEANS, can make over one hundred per cent., at kome or abroad, in selling my Premium Inks and other chemicals. Apply (enclosing stamp) to M. J. COOK, A. B., Detroit, Michigan.

Exchange and Land Warrants bought and sold; money eccived on depost; Real Estate bought and sold on commission; Lands located by warrants or money in all parts of the Territory.

Refer to Dr. B. T. Reilly, General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

C. B. HUTCHINSON'S

PATENTED BARREL MACHINERY, unequalted, with which staves and heads for 1,000 flour barrels a tay can be finished from the log, ready to be set up, at a raction less than three cents a barrel. For particulars or the purchase of rights, apply to B. MILBURN, Washington, D. C.,

HENRY J. ADAMS. A. C. SWIFT. F. G. ADAMS

ADAMS, SWIFT, & CO., Bankers and Real Estate Agents,

Leavenworth City, Kansas.

Proprietor for Virginia, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan and all the Territories. THE POETRY OF PHYSIC. THE POETRI OF PHISIO.

YER'S PILLS glide, sugar-shed, over the palate, but
their energy, although wrapped up, is THERE, and
lis with giant force on the very foundations of disease,
here are thousands of sufferers who would not wear
teir distempers if they knew they could be cured for 25
ents. Try Ayer's Pills, and you will know it.
Purify the blood, and diseases will be starved out
Cleanse the system from impurities, and you are cured

arify the blood, and diseases will be starved out eanse the system from impurities, and you are cured

Iready.

Take this best of all purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigeson, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sideache, Jaunice, Rheumatism. Derangements of the Liver Kirneya,
nd Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a
urgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness
efore the Sun.

FREE LABOR WAREHOUSE. Dry Goods and Groceries, Strictly Free Labor.

THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES.

If any one wishes to know what Slavery has done for the South, and Freedom for the North, let them read this masterly work. Let him study these figures. Place a copy of these statistics in the hands of every voter, and, our word for it, Republicanism will sweep the entire North in 1860. as clean as it has swept New England in 1856. Men of the South, we beg you to look calimly and dispassionately at this array of figures, and see what they protected.

POLITICAL FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. Olmsted's Seaboard Slave States. One vol-Olmsted's Journey through Texas. One vol-

to the present day, as exhibited by Oficial Public Documents; the Debates, Yeas and Nays, and Acts of Congress; Presidents' Messages and Proclamations; the Laws of the Kansas Legislature; the Proceedings of the Popeka Convention; the Report of the Late Committee of the House of Representatives, &c. Price 50 cents; cloth 75; postage 10 cents. This work affords a thorough and impartial view of the whole subject, especially in its bearings upon Kansas—very important document being given complete, in its ficial form—and constitutes an invaluable storehouse of the use of the manufacture.

The Duty of the American Scholar to Politics and the Times. An Oration delivered by George W Curtis, on Tuesday, August 5, 1856, before the Literary Societies of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn Price 25 cents; postage free. The Political Essays of Parke Godwin, Esq.

Pope? the Great Question; Northern or Souther which? Kansas must be Free. Price \$1.25; posta

GOD AGAINST SLAVERY! FREEDOM AND DUTY OF THE PULPIT TO

By Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D. By Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D.

This Volume contains the sermons delivered by Dr.
Cheever, to immense crowds, at the Church of the
Puritans and elsewhere, in October last, and his magnificent address at the Academy of Music.
This is the very best popular exhibition of the Bible argument against Slavery. It should be read especially by
those who have denounced political preaching. We
challenge such to find in these discourses a word that
was it appropriate to the pulpit, a sentiment or a phrase
that can be called political in any technical or party
sense. The book will be sent by mail, to any address,
for 75 cents in postage stamps.

> NEW VOLUMES OF THE

FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS,

L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers, 54 Gold street, corner of Fulton, New York. 54 Gold street, corner of Fulton, New York.

ILF Please mention the above in your next notices; also, suggest that the present is a fuvorable time for new subscribers to begin.

ILF Editors will oblige by sending such copies of their paper as contain notices, etc., of the reprints, and those only, to Blackwood's Magazine, New York.

ILF Subscribers in Washington city and vicinity supplied free of postage, by

TAYLOR & MAURY.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS Great Inducements to Subscribe! Cost reduced 50 to 75 per cent.

These Periodicals ably represent the three pointing parties of creat Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but polities forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

TERMS .- (Regular Prices.)

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum

For any two of the four Reviews

For any three of the four Reviews

For any three of the four Reviews

For any three of the four Reviews

For Blackwood's Magazine

For Blackwood and three Reviews

For Blackwood and the four Reviews

10

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

Woney current in the State where issued will be received at par.

ostpaid.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals bove named is about \$31 per annum.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such induceting a those here presented,

TRemittances must, in all cases, be made direct ne Publishers, for at these prices no commission can llowed to agents. Address allowed to agents. Address
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

efore the Sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous implaints they cure, suffer no more—the remedy has seen provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it. That Atter's Cherry Percoant, is the best medicine for Cough, is known to the whole world, and that Atter's PILLS are the best of Pills, is known to those who have seed them.

THE undersigned invites attention to his establis ment. The cotton manufactured in his mill is whol tree labor. A large stock of staple fabrics in variety occumulating for spring sales. Prices, lists, and sample ent by mail.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,

Fifth and Cherry sts., Philadelphia.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH, A STATISTICAL VIEW

By Henry Chase and Charles W. Sanborn. Compiled from Official Documents. 12mo. Bound in cloth. Price 50 cents. Postage 10 cents.

rtend. The able editor of the Evening Transcript, Boston, thus

Secretary Republican Association Washington, D. C.

Contents —Our Parties and Politics: the Vestiges of Despotism; Our Foreign Influence and Policy; Annex ation; "America for Americans;" Should we Fear the

For sale by L. CLEPHANE.

REBUKE IT. AS A SIN AGAINST GOD!

or 75 cents in postage stamps.
Address the Publisher,
JOSEPH H. LADD, No. 22 Beekman street, New York

Edinburgh, North British, Westminster, and London Quarterlies, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Monthly,) Commence with North British for May, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for July, 1855.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Any one Review of Blackwood, \$3 a year. Blackwood and one Review, or any two Reviews, \$5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10.

Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood, to any Post Office in the United States, only eighty cents a year. Namely: fourteen cents a year on each Review, and twenty-tour cents a year on Blackwood. Address

Cost reduced 50 to 70 per cent.

EONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to republish the following British Periodicals, viz:

I. The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)

The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)

The North British Review, (Free Church.)

The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three ways would.

Splendid Offers for 1856 and 1857, Together.

For Blackwood's Magazine*
For any one Review
For any two Review
For Blackwood and one Review
For Blackwood and two Review
For Blackwood and two Reviewa
For three Reviews
For Blackwood and three Reviews or Blackwood and the four Reviews - 11 00
or Blackwood and the four Reviews - 14.00
To avoid fractions, \$5 may be remitted for Blackod, for which we will forward that work for both years,

No. 54 Gold street, New York